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VOL. IX. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 20, 1872. NO. 139.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

No Action in McClure-Gray Case.

Geo. O. Evans Dangerously Ill.

Special to the Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, February 19, 1872.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Graham, opening Breckenridge avenue, Pittsburgh.

By Mr. Collins, compelling corporations to pay wages in lawful money and preventing the keeping of corporation stores.

Bills Passed.

The following Senate bills passed: Authorizing the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company to issue general mortgage bonds to raise money to pay indebtedness, extend the track, building company's houses, stables and other improvements; supplement for the Western University; supplement for the Monongahela Valley Telegraph Company; amending the charter of the Pittsburgh and Baltimore Coal, Coke and Iron Company.

The following House bills passed: Increasing the pay of election officers in Allegheny county; authorizing the Board of Control of Allegheny county to make rules and regulations and found appropriate funds to maintain a library for the benefit of the public schools and citizens; supplement for the Allegheny County Prison. This bill passed, amended as asked by parties in the interest of the Western Penitentiary. The bill extending the jurisdiction of justices of the peace in Washington county to three hundred dollars was supported by Senators Rutan and Allen, and opposed by Messrs. Wallace, White, Purman and Buckalew, and defeated by a vote of eight to fourteen.

The McClure-Gray Contest—No Conclusion Reached.

No conclusion has yet been reached in the McClure-Gray contest. The Conference Committee met to-night without result. Mr. Hewitt (Republican) proposed a bill selecting six members of the committee, as proposed in Mr. Buckalew's Senate bill, these six, if possible to select the seventh; if not possible, then the Speaker of the Senate to select ten Senators from each political party, these to be placed in a wheel, from which names shall be drawn till but one remains. The committee meets again to-morrow.

Serious Illness of George O. Evans.

The joint commission on the George O. Evans investigation have delayed operations, owing to the absence of Mr. Evans himself, who has been subpoenaed to answer. The Sergeant-at-Arms has been sent for him several times, but returned the party too ill to come to Harrisburg. There was to have been a meeting of the committee to-morrow night, at which Evans was expected to testify, but the Sergeant-at-Arms telegraphs Senator Graham, chairman of the committee, that Mr. Evans is confined to his bed, with little prospect of his recovery.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The Constitutional Convention bill was discussed all evening without result.

THE BEAUTIFUL SNOW.

Terrible Storms in the West—Physician Frozen to Death—Snow Drifts One Hundred Feet Deep.

SIOUX CITY, February 19.—One of the most distressing incidents of the terrible storms that have swept over this region during the present winter, is that connected with discovery of the remains of Dr. Hall, of Osceola county, Iowa. He was lost in a terrible storm three weeks since, and though every possible exertion was made to discover his body, all efforts were unavailing until some four days ago, when a dog, belonging to his family, brought in a portion of one of his legs. The friends of deceased afterward followed the animal and found the mutilated body of the unfortunate man only half a mile from his house.

Later reports from Dakota Territory confirm the statements in regard to the depth of the snow, and the terrible severity of the weather during December and January.

John W. Smith's wagon train left Whetstone Agency on December 1st, for Spotted Tail's new reservation on White Earth river, only two hundred miles distant, and was six weeks in making the trip. They encountered vast snow drifts, many of them a hundred feet in depth, extending a great distance, and through which it was necessary to effect a passage by shoveling. The weather was so intensely cold that every watch stopped, and every man connected with the train was frozen, some of them seriously. The suffering was intense, but no lives were lost.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

Testimony of Judges Daly and Bedford and M. B. Field.

NEW YORK, February 19.—In the Stokes trial to-day, Judge Daly testified that he was not at the meeting of the board which selected the Grand Jury, and that the duty of County Clerk Grumbleton was neglected in some important details. One of Stokes's counsel made a speech relative to some newspaper statement, which Judge Cardozo allowed, but intimated that counsel could afford to let such things alone.

M. B. Field was examined, and stated that he was on the grand jury, and also served on the Coroner's jury; knew he was exempt from jury duty as a lawyer and Federal office holder. Several questions touching upon certain legal documents relative to the Stokes-Mansfield case and the doings of the Coroner's jury were ruled out by Judge Cardozo. Mr. Field said the affidavits in the Stokes-Mansfield case were not drawn in his office.

Judge Bedford was examined relative to the selection of grand and petit juries in September; did not examine the list critically; did not consider it his duty to do so; considered all the requirements of the law carried out when he signed the list. Court adjourned.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 17, 1872.

ITEMS OF ALL KINDS.

The funeral of Mrs. W. B. Astor, at Grace Church to-day, was largely attended.

Two fashionable-looking females, giving the names of Libbie Davis and Eva S. Vallee, were arrested last night, supposed to belong to a gang who within the past six months have been swindling merchants out of about $30,000, by ordering goods and then inducing the deliverers thereof to part with them. This morning Eva tried to beat her brains out at the prison, and to sever the arteries of her wrists by means of a pane of glass, but was foiled by an officer.

The receivers of the Washington, Lorillard, Ætna and North American Insurance Companies are ready to pay from thirty-five to sixty per cent. dividends, if not interfered with in bankruptcy.

Mayor Hall's case will be proceeded with on Monday next.

A Young Ruffian Shoots His Sister at Bowerston, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BOWERSTON, O., February 19, 1872.

On Saturday about one P. M. a desperate young man by the name of Joe Clark, living near this place, shot his sister, a young woman, with a rifle because she threw some snow at him. The ball entered her right thigh about five inches below the hip joint, injuring the bone slightly, and then passed nearly through the fleshy part of her right thigh. The wound is dangerous, but will not prove fatal. Clark was arrested.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Hon. Salem Towne, aged ninety-two, died in Charleston, Mass., on Saturday last. He served several times in the State Legislature, was a Colonel in the American army of 1812, and was afterwards made General of the State militia. He was widely known as the author of Towne's speller.

Charles E. Kimball, aged nineteen, was shot through the wrist and right lung Sunday evening, in Lowell, Mass., by Charles A. Watts, aged sixteen. The shooting was done on the street, just after Kimball had escorted a young lady to her house who had previously discarded Watts. Kimball may survive. Watts was arrested.

The passengers who had been "snowed up" on the Union Pacific Railroad arrived at Mills station yesterday morning, and were met by a train from Oakland loaded with all the delicacies of the season. A magnificent bouquet of flowers, embracing almost every variety, and all grown in the open air, was presented to each passenger. California now presents the appearance of the Western States in June. There was much grumbling among the passengers, despite these delicate attentions, at the Union Pacific officials.

The committee of citizens of Los Angeles, California, to whom was referred the petition of the Chinese for compensation for property destroyed during the riot in that place, reported against allowing the claims. Mike Madigan, one of the leaders of the mob on that occasion, has been convicted of manslaughter.

The Grand Duke and party left New Orleans for Pensacola last night, whence they sail to Havana in the Russian fleet.

XLII. CONGRESS.

SPEECH OF MR. CONKLING ON SALE OF ARMS.

The Tea and Coffee Bill Passed.

Another Bridge Over the Ohio.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1872.

SENATE.

Mr. SCOTT presented the majority report of Kuklux Committee, accompanied by the testimony, and by a bill to extend the operation of the law of May, 1870, to authorize the suspension of the *habeas corpus* act until the end of the next session of Congress. The report also recommends the passage of a general but not universal amnesty bill.

Mr. BLAIR presented the minority report. Both reports were ordered printed.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the resolution to inquire into the alleged sales of arms during the Franco-Prussian war.

Mr. CONKLING said that five months of this Congress had already passed, and the business of the country waited while debate for political effect went on. The appropriation bills were made to wait, the revision of the tariff, which would strike forty millions from the shoulders of industry and reduce the Internal Revenue Department to a skeleton, was made to wait, while the Senate was forced to waste its time in political debate. But it could be avoided. The rule was that a Senator could not be questioned elsewhere for words uttered in the Senate, and so a Senator might by preamble and speech slander his Government and his country, and place them in a false position before the nations of the earth, and he might do it either in plain words or by insinuation, the last always the most deadly language in the slanderer's virulent vocabulary. The Senator from Massachusetts [Sumner] was responsible for this waste of time. He would not have an investigation. He would have debate. He had himself asked when he introduced this resolution that it should lie over, but this fact had not prevented the Senate from listening to the slander.

Mr. CONKLING sent up and had read at the desk a statement in the New York *Tribune* that the partisians of the President in the Senate had tried to delay the pending resolution, which, he said, showed the violence done to the truth in a base and ruthless crusade for political effect. The Senator [Sumner] had stated that his resolution and speech on this subject were not intended for political effect. What, then, was their object? Was it to prejudge the case, or assist France and the French claim agents in prosecuting claims against American merchants, or to engender suspicion and arouse resentment against the executive officers of our government? Or was it to convince the Germans of America that high Republican officials had clutched French blood-money in a war which the heart of the whole Republican party beat for Germany? Or to convict us before the world as false to national morals, to befoul us in the eyes of Christendom, and to say to England and Germany at this time, when Germany's Emperor is about to sit as umpire on rights of ours, that the Republic of America was more guilty and perfidious than England ever was?

At this point Mr. CONKLING read an editorial from the New York *World*, and one from the *Sun*, to show that the impression made on the public by the resolutions and speeches of Sumner and Schurz was that there had been a deliberate violation of neutral obligations by the United States. The Senator from Massachusetts [Sumner] had said that he knew of this affair as early as December last, and that he had not informed anybody that he was going to act in reference to it until he did act. In view of this statement he [Conkling] thought it very strange that newspapers in Boston, Cincinnati and Chicago should have announced beforehand what action the Senate was to take. Further, it was unaccountable that Sumner, having known of this matter since December, should have omitted to take steps to ascertain the truth of the statements which he puts into his preamble. That preamble contained a statement that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1870 and 1871 acknowledged the receipt of only $8,286,000 from the sale of ordnance stores. The statement was false, and the Senator might easily have ascertained the fact by consulting the Secretary of the Treasury, his constituents, or even a clerk in the department, but he [Conkling] was authorized to state that no such inquiry had been made. The Senator [Sumner] had also cited an Associated Press dispatch as authority for contradicting the report of the Secretary of War on this subject. What would the Senate and country think when they were told that the dispatch referred to did not contradict the report at all, and that it did not, as represented by Mr. Sumner, state that sales were made of arms not included in the Secretary's subsequent reports, but merely stated that bids were opened? It was ascertained, too, that the French official referred to spoke of the arms bought of or from the United States. Now, a translation of this report was published in the New York *Sun* of July, 1871, which might be presumed to be correct, because whatever might be said of the other faults of the editor of the *Sun*, he was known to be an accomplished linguist, and in this translation no mention was made of arms bought from the United States. It spoke only of arms bought in the United States.

Mr. CONKLING then said he wished to say a word to the Senator from Missouri [Mr. Schurz.] The honorable Senator has divulged to Republican members of this body that there is an impression abroad that somewhere in this country there exists a military "ring," which exerts an unwholesome, far-reaching, corrupt and dangerous influence on this administration. The people of this country regard that talk as part of the slang and scandal that defiles and brutalizes our politics. They read paragraphs in the newspapers talking about the military ring, and they dismiss them, regarding them as among the brutalities of politics. But I want to tell the Senator of an impression that does prevail. There is an impression with many people, and it has cause. I am sorry to say, to be a fixed impression, that there is another ring existing in this country—a Senatorial ring, or more properly speaking, a Senatorial cabal; that the business of this cabal is not to furnish ammunition to the French, but to furnish ammunition to the Democratic party; and it is believed, Mr. President, that men flying the Republican flag are trying to strand the Republican ship. It is believed that the business of this cabal is to malign the President of the United States, to disparage and belittle him, to assail his administration, to watch for opportunities, or, in the language of the good book, "to lurk privily" for opportunities to place him in an injurious and unjust position. It is believed the business of the cabal is to assail and disparage the majority in this body and in Congress, and to injure those charged with the administration of public affairs. It is believed that this cabal aids to inspire that snow-storm of libels and misrepresentations which travel over the wires from the capital, and are published in countless newspapers. It is believed that the persons connected with this cabal are inflicting wounds on the Republican party which no Democrat has power to inflict. The impression waxes apace. It is strong, very strong, just now, in the State of New Hampshire. There is reason for it in New Hampshire; an election impends there, and politicians tell us that whether the administration shall stand or fall is of importance as it shall cast light or shadow on the coming Presidential nomination or election. In the midst of this canvass in New Hampshire the speeches of this Senatorial cabal command there an attention which could not be gained by all the utterances of the Democratic sages from Jefferson to my honorable friend from Missouri [Blair]. Even the Brodhead letter is not so great a favorite now as another document which I hold in my hand. [Laughter.] It is a pamphlet of twenty-four closely printed pages, and it is entitled, "Plain Language of Independent Republican Senators—Thieving Profligacy Exposed." It contains the speeches of a number of Senators, first of all that of the honorable Senator from Missouri [Schurz]. This pamphlet bears the imprimature: "Published by the National Democratic Executive Resident Committee, Washington, D. C." These speeches appear without note or comment. There is no gilding of fine gold here, no painting the lily. [Laughter.] Those who sent them thought that if they let them be as the makers made them, they could not be beaten. I am told that 200,000 copies of this pamphlet have been sent into New Hampshire, free through the mails, franked by Democratic members of the House.

Such proceedings as this and such a proceeding as that which now occupies the attention of the Senate will not tend to dispel the belief that there does exist such a Senatorial cabal. The proceedings before us wear an ugly look. It is not exactly giving information to the enemy, but there is a sort of family resemblance between the two things which will lead a great many people into error. But I am able to assure the Senator that the people of no portion of the country are being misled by these proceedings. In the State of New York many elections have been held in the last fortnight. The spring elections are progressing, and not only do Republicans hold their own, but the elections result in unexpected and unexampled gains. In Buffalo, a Democratic city, where there is a large representation of Germans, the result is the same. The Germans cannot be misled or hoodwinked by any man, whoever he may be. They had too much to do with preserving this nationality when it rocked in the throes of an earthquake, not to know who they were that assailed and protected it.

Mr. CONKLING then discussed the sales of arms in question, taking substantially the same ground taken by Messrs. Harlan and Wilson. The sales were made, he said, in the usual way, and were in fact only a continuation of the sales that had been going on since 1865. No sales were made to Remington or Richardson by anybody after he was known to be agent for the French Government. Remington made five different purchases from the War Department before his agency was disclosed, but none afterwards. The Franco-Prussian war did not furnish the only market for arms at that time. Russia, Austria, Denmark, Sweden, England, Spain, Egypt, Turkey and South America were arming at the same time, and Remington himself sold arms to at least eight different governments. But it was charged that Americans had made large profits out of these arms that went to France. What of that? He wished it had been more, because the French people would be no poorer for it.

Recurring to the question of motives, he said one object of introducing this resolution, he felt authorized to say, was to furnish the French government or its agent with materials to be used against American merchants in the city of New York, and he did not believe that the Senate ought to allow itself to be used for that purpose. But investigation must go on. This, said Mr. Conkling, is a case of collapse. Let us investigate and let us be quick, lest the investigation chances to a *post mortem* examination. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING here referred to the amendment offered by him on Friday, directing the committee to inquire whether any American Senator or citizen has been in collusion with any French agent or spy in relation to this matter, and read the United States statute providing that any citizen who, without permission from the government of the United States, shall directly or indirectly commence or carry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government, or agent thereof, with intent to influence a measure or the conduct of any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States; or to defeat measures of the Government of the United States; or who shall counsel, advise, aid or assist in any such correspondence with intent as aforesaid, shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding $5,000 and be imprisoned not less than six months or more than three years. That, said Mr. Conkling, is a good statute. It was signed by a Massachusetts President. I would like to know whether it has been violated? That correspondence and communication have been commenced and carried on with a foreign government, or the agents or officers thereof, is too clear to doubt. Whether it has been done with the intent denounced in the statute let us see. Let there be light on that point among others. It may be that a citizen of the United States who, knowing that the Alabama controversy with England is pending, knowing that the San Juan dispute is pending, knowing that the Germany's Emperor is umpire in one of those disputes; it may be that he who, upon a groundless, improvident pretense, arraigns the dignity and honor of his Government before the world—charges it with breach of neutral obligations and with offenses more aggravated than those we lay at Great Britain's door; who holds correspondence with French agents for this purpose, and who furnishes himself with evidence by which this purpose may be effectuated and carried abroad in the world; it may be that he who does all this is not caught in the embrace of the statute I have read. If so, it will do no harm to investigate and let us know how the fact may be.

Mr. CONKLING then said he wished to read for the benefit of Mr. Schurz an extract from an editorial in a German newspaper published in Chicago. He believed the name of it was the *Staats Zeitung*, and asked Mr. Schurz if it was not.

Mr. SCHURZ—Yes, and its editor is Collector of Internal Revenue. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING—He must be a good Collector of Internal Revenue then, for he is a very good collector of external information and impressions. Mr. Conkling then read the extract, which stated that at the time when the minds of the Germans were aroused in regard to the sale of arms, Senator Schurz was an American, and never did anything, and that now when, on the eve of a conflict with England, he, an American Senator, had turned German to debauch the public morals, destroy confidence in the President, &c.

Mr. SCHURZ—I wish to make one remark on that. The Collector of Internal Revenue asserts that when sales of arms were going on, I was altogether an American, and did nothing to respond to the feelings or wishes of the Germans on that subject. Now, the man lies, and he knows it, and there are others here who know it. I appeal to my friend from Indiana [Morton].

Mr. SUMNER—I know it too. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING said it was a pity that gentlemen who knew so much on such subjects were so painfully ignorant on others. [Laughter.] He had no doubt, however, that certain Senators did know a great deal about the rise, progress, and, he must add, humbug, of this arms scandal. But he had not read this extract to convict Schurz of doing or omitting to anything. He had read it to let him see how his conduct struck the minds of the intelligent people of the country.

Mr. SCHURZ—But has not the Senator rather shown me how it strikes the minds of Internal Revenue Collectors. [Laughter.]

Mr. CONKLING—I do not know that I have, but taking the rule of evidence that prevails with the Senator, I should think he would come to such conclusion on such evidence.

In conclusion Mr. CONKLING said that American honor had been assailed and the American name aspersed, and that the investigation must go on, and lay bare the facts and the motive of those concerned. Justice must be done, whoever might fall.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A large number of bills were introduced and referred, the following among them:

By Mr. VOORHEES, for the payment of the public debt in legal tender currency, according the stipulation of the bonds and the decision of the Supreme Court.

By Mr. NIBLACK, authorizing the construction of a railway bridge across the Ohio river at Mount Vernon, Ind.

Mr. FRYE, at the instance of Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, introduced a bill supplementary to the civil rights act of April, 1866, and moved the previous question on its passage. The bill was read. It prohibited any distinction being made between citizens of the United States on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude by inn-keepers, common carriers, in theaters or other places of amusement, in common schools or other public institutions of learning, supported by money derived from general taxation; in cemeteries and benevolent associations, whether incorporated by National or State authority. The second section provides for the forfeiture of $500 for each offense, to be recovered by the person aggrieved in an action on the case, and a penalty not less than $500 nor more than $5,000, with imprisonment for not less than thirty days nor more than one year, on conviction of misdemeanor. The third section confers powers and imposes duties to execute the law on officers and courts of the United States the same as cited by sections three, four, five, seven and ten of the civil rights bill of the 9th of April, 1866, which sections are made part of this act. Any officer failing to institute or prosecute proceedings when required is to forfeit $500 to the person aggrieved, to be recovered by an action on the case, and on conviction shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor and fined not less than $1,000 nor more than $5,000. The fourth section forbids the exclusion of any person from a jury in National or State Courts on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude. The fifth section annuls all discrimination in National or State laws by the use of the word "white."

Mr. DAWES suggested that the bill should be modified by using the word "persons" instead of the words "citizens of the United States," so as to include the Chinese.

Mr. SARGEANT objected.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved that the bill be rejected. The motion was negatived by a strict party vote, yeas 89, nays 116. The morning hour having arrived, the bill went over until the morning hour of Monday next, when it comes up after the call of States for bills for reference, but as that call can be prolonged so as to consume the whole hour by requiring the reading of bills introduced, this bill cannot be reached if its opponents are inclined to prevent it. The only other way of getting at is by a suspension of the rules, for which the Republicans have not the requisite two-thirds majority.

The resolution offered last Monday by Mr. SHANKS, authorizing the President to open negotiations with all civilized nations in relation to captives in war was taken up and passed.

Mr. DAWES moved to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means, whenever it shall report a bill changing import duties, to provide also for putting salt and coal on the free list.

Mr. KILLINGER moved that the House adjourn.

Mr. DAWES hoped that the House would settle by a square vote the question whether the business of the Committee on Ways and Means should be left with that committee, or be transacted by the House. The motion to adjourn was rejected. The motion to suspend the rules and adopt the resolution was rejected, ayes 103, nays 86, less than two-thirds in the affirmative.

Mr. MERCUR moved to suspend the rules and discharge the Committee of the Whole from the further consideration of the bill repealing the duty on tea and coffee, and to pass the same.

Mr. DAWES wished to have the bill brought before the House for discussion, and stated that he was instructed by the Committee of Ways and Means to ask the House for an opportunity to be heard. Objection was made by several members, and the rules were suspended and the bill passed—yeas 153, nays 38.

Mr. POLAND, from the joint select Committee on Southern Outrages, presented the report, accompanied by half a dozen printed volumes of testimony, which he said was about half the testimony taken.

Mr. BECK submitted the views of the minority, and asked that they be printed with the report of the majority.

Mr. GARFIELD, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Deficiency bill, and stated that it contained a clause repealing the law which requires the United States laws to be published in newspapers.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, made a point of order that that was general legislation, and therefore out of order.

Mr. GARFIELD moved to suspend the rules so as to make it in order. Pending that motion the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Kansas.

TOPEKA, February 19.—The House in Committee of the Whole agreed to the Senate bill providing that nobody shall be hanged for murder until a year after conviction, and not then, unless the Governor issues a warrant of execution, which he may never do unless he so elects. A protest, signed by twenty-six members, was entered on the journal against the passage of the apportionment bill.

The Republican State Convention meets on Wednesday.

THE Mayor was called upon yesterday afternoon to take the deposition of the man who was shot on the Knox farm some days ago, it being believed that the unfortunate man would not recover. His assailant is still at large.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Income Tax to be Collected.

BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION IN NEW ORLEANS.

Tea and Coffee to be Free.

A Full Tariff Bill to be Prepared.

Recommendations of Persons for Appointment to Office to be Made Unlawful.

Good Arms and Material Sold to France.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 19, 1872.

Bribery and Corruption In New Orleans.

According to members of the New Orleans Investigating Committee, upon the formal statement submitted to them by Gov. Warmouth, making definite charges against Collector Casey and others, they took evidence to test Warmouth's statement, the result of which was to show that fifty thousand dollars had been placed in the hands of Casey by the Levee Market Company, to secure the passage of a bill for that company through the Legislature. The bill was passed, but the Governor vetoed it. Those who had furnished the money to Casey thereupon demanded its return, and the demand was complied with. According to the evidence, both Casey and Deputy Collector Herwig were interested in the scheme.

Income Tax to be Collected.

On account of the agitation of the question of abolishing the income tax, the Internal Revenue Bureau has suspended issuing the usual printed forms to Collectors until the present time. To-day, however, upon ascertaining that the majority of the Ways and Means had decided to make an adverse report upon the bill to abolish this tax now before them, the Commissioner caused the blanks and instructions to be forwarded at once to Collectors. The Committee of Ways and Means had previously determined to recommend the abolition of this tax possibly, but the loss of revenue from tea and coffee prevented such action. The committee is going forward to prepare a full tariff bill, and the intention now is to provide for duty both on tea and coffee, and then let the House decide between a proportionate reduction on the entire list, and the total abolition of the duties on a few of the principal articles.

Tea and Coffee Free.

Mr. Mercur, of Pennsylvania, to-day moved to suspend the rules and take the tea and coffee bill out of Committee of the Whole, and pass it. This was done. The vote on the question was much divided, most of the protectionists and many revenue reformers voting in the affirmative, though a number of the latter do not like the shape in which it comes. The action which may be expected from the Senate is indicated by the fact that a bill of exactly similar character was sent to the Senate from the House nearly a year ago, where it has slept ever since.

Consolidation of Territories.

Mr. Chaffee, of Colorado, is working up busily to gain support for his plan of consolidating Territories into States or with States already existing. He proposes to unite Colorado with Wyoming, Dakota with Nebraska, Utah with Nevada, Washington with Oregon, and Arizona with California. He proposes to leave New Mexico as a territory and Alaska as a province.

No More Recommendations for Appointments.

The House Civil Service Committee will to-morrow report a bill making it unlawful for a member of Congress to recommend appointment or removal in the civil service, except his opinion be asked in writing by the executive branch. The Committee will make no recommendation.

Primary Elections

Will be held in this district to-morrow, to elect members of a convention to meet the next day to select two delegates and two alternates to the National Convention at Philadelphia.

Rice Instead of Morton.

The two members of the Senate Committee who voted in favor of admitting Abbott were Carpenter and Rice, and not Morton as reported.

Character of the Arms Sold to France.

In discussing the legality of the sales of arms made under the act of July, 1868, which applied to old, damaged or unsuitable ordinance stores, the following paragraph has been called out from General Dyer's letter to the Secretary of War, which letter was inclosed to Remington in December last, with the official seal of the department attached:

"In reply to your question as to the quality of artillery material sold by the Department, I must answer that all material sold as good for service was considered as such, and fit to be used at once. It was designated in the inventory books of the arsenals as such, and was considered good for service by the several commanders. It was regarded as fitted to be delivered to our own troops for use. The cartridges sold had been duly inspected before being received by the United States, and were considered when sold as good for use and for distribution to our own troops."

Handle Factory and Saw Mill Burned at Lima, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

LIMA, O., February 19, 1872.

About twelve o'clock last night the handle factory and saw mill of John R. Ashton, situated near the gas works, in the south part of the city, was discovered on fire. The alarm was given, but the building being of wood and full of shavings, the fire was beyond control when aid arrived. The old hand-engine was frozen up tight, and did not put a drop of water on the fire until the last timber was in ashes. The building and contents were wholly consumed, excepting the engine and boiler room, of brick. The engine and boiler were not injured. Loss about $7,000; insured for $2,000 in the Aurora Insurance Company of Cincinnati, and $2,000 in a Chicago Company that went under with the great fire. It was certainly the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in the building for twenty-four hours previous.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT

Meeting at Rochester, Pa., on Saturday.

ROCHESTER, PA., February 19, 1872.

Pursuant to call a meeting of the citizens of Rochester and vicinity was held in Town Hall, Rochester, on the evening of the 17th inst. The meeting was largely attended, and proceeded to organize by appointing Dr. D. S. Marquis, chairman, and W. S. Shallenberger, secretary.

On motion, the selection of the following-named delegates, to represent this community in the Cincinnati Convention, was duly ratified, viz: Thomas J. Power, Gilbert Pendleton and Wm. B. Dunlap.

On motion, authorizing the chair to appoint a committee of three on resolutions, Messrs. Wm. B. Dunlap, Samuel J. Cross and Dr. A. T. Shallenberger were selected said committee.

Pending the report of the Committee, Gen. Power addressed the meeting, by request, upon the relative merits of the plans proposed for the improvement of the Ohio, and upon the vast importance of the work.

The following preamble and resolutions were then presented, and, on motion, unanimously adopted, separately and as a whole:

WHEREAS, A convention will assemble in the city of Cincinnati, on the 20th inst., in the interest of the Ohio River Improvement; and whereas, the citizens of Rochester and vicinity have met in public meeting, to discuss the objects contemplated in the call for said convention, in order that the delegates appointed may fully represent the wishes of this community in that body; therefore,

Resolved, That we heartily approve the call for the proposed Convention, and cherish the hope that a plan for the permanent improvement of our great national highway may be agreed upon, which will prove eminently thorough and practical, provided, however, that nothing be done to interfere with the free and untaxed navigation thereof.

Resolved, That we have unbounded faith in the power and volume of public opinion, if fully aroused and well directed, to convince Congress and the country of the vast national importance of the work.

Resolved, That we urge upon the Convention the propriety of recommending permanent organizations in every city, town, county and Congressional district, interested in, or cognizant of, the immense advantages to be derived from this work, whether sectional or national.

Resolved, That the thanks of the entire river interest are due to Hon. William McClelland and Hon. James S. Negley, members of the House of Representatives, for the zeal and ability manifested by them in securing the passage of the joint resolution of Congress, rendering inoperative for the space of six months, until fuller investigation could be given it, a very proscriptive clause in the steamboat law of last winter.

Resolved, That copies of the proceeding of this meeting be furnished the county papers, and the Pittsburgh COMMERCIAL and *Post*, with request for publication.

W. S. SHALLENBERGER, Secretary.

ONE PER CENT. discount allowed on all bills paid within ten days from date of purchase by T. C. Jenkins & Bro. tf

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Disastrous Effects of a Boiler Explosion.

LONDON, February 19.—A dispatch from St. Helens, Lancashire, says the boiler of a factory there exploded this morning, killing and wounding many persons.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 19.—The Parliamentary "whippers-in" are summoning their partisans to be present at the sessions to-night, when it is understood that the Opposition will introduce a cross motion censuring the Government for the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It is believed the action of the Government will be sustained.

In the annual estimate for the expenses of the army during the year there is a reduction of one million pounds from the estimate of last year.

ANTWERP, February 19.—A large number of persons opposed to the presence of the Count De Chambord in this city demonstrated at his residence. Some of the disturbers were arrested.

LONDON, February 19.—Gladstone entertained Minister Schenck at dinner Saturday.

Thanksgiving services will be held in the Cathedral, St. Patrick's, in Dublin, on the 27th inst.

MADRID, February 19.—The Ministry has resigned. Sagosta will probably be entrusted with the task of forming a new Ministry. There is considerable agitation.

PARIS, February 19.—George H. Baker, the newly appointed Minister of the United States to Constantinople, was yesterday presented to M. Thiers by Mr. Washburne, the American Minister. Thiers gave a state dinner last evening. Lord Lyons, Mr. Wasburne, Senor Olosaga and Count Von Arnim were among the guests. The announcement of the arrival of the American squadron at Naples was premature. The fleet is still at anchor in the harbor of Nice, and it is now doubtful whether it will go to Naples.

The *Opinion Nationale* asserts that a conspiracy has been discovered in which three Generals under the late Emperor are leaders. Their plan was to disperse the Assembly by force and take possession of the government, when they were to be supported by a large number of ex-officers and soldiers of the Empire from the north The *Opinion* says that in consequence of this revolution the Belgian frontier is carefully guarded, and no one is permitted to cross into France without passports.

A slight demonstration was made before the residence of the Duke D'Aumale on Sunday. The crowd uttered cries hostile to monarchy. Some arrests were made. It is said that the affair was incited by the Bonapartists.

The forthcoming manifesto of the Monarchists in the Assembly monopolizes the attention of the deputies.

The Markets.

LONDON, February 19, 5:00 P. M.—Consols, 92⅝; American securities; 5-20s, '62, 91⅝; do '65, 92⅛; do '67, 92⅝; 10-40s 88⅝.

FRANKFORT, February 19.—5-20s, '62, 95⅞a96.

PARIS, February 19.—Rentes 56f 35c.

LIVERPOOL, February 19.—Cotton firm; middling upland 11⅛d. California white wheat 12s 6d; red winter wheat 11s 9da12s; flour 26a27s; corn 29s 9d; lard 44s 9d.

ANTWERP, February 19.—Petroleum 44 francs.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Special Meeting—Appointment of Standing Committees—Routine Business.

A special meeting of the Central Board of Education was held yesterday afternoon in the Central High school Building.

The meeting was called to order by the President. The Secretary then called the roll when the following members answered as present: Messrs. Craig, Fleming, Hamilton, Harrison, Hartman, Kehew, Lewis, Mitchell, McEwen, Nobbs, Rankin, Sims, Strain, Wilkinson and Wilson, President.

The Chair announced the standing committees for the ensuing year, as follows:

Finance—Messrs. Sterrett, Craig, Hartman, Rankin and Praetsch.

High School—Messrs. Shaw, Hamilton, Sterrett, Craig and Lewis.

Teachers and Salaries—Messrs. Nobbs, Mitchell, Aiken, McEwen and Fleming.

Colored Schools—Messrs. Mitchell, Hartman, Hamilton, Wilkinson and McEwen.

Music—Messrs. Craig, Kehew, Young, Praetsch and Rankin.

Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Cohen, Mitchell, Harrison, Wilkinson and Ahl.

Text Books and Course of Instruction—Messrs. Aiken, Ahl, Shaw, Harrison and Cohen.

Evening Schools—Messrs. Kehew, Wilkinson, Sims and Nobbs.

Printing—Messrs. Nobbs, Young, Strain, Sims and Lewis.

Vacations—Messrs. McEwen, Young, Hamilton, Strain and Fleming.

Mute School—Messrs. Sims, Sterrett, Cohen, Hartman and Harrison.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton, the committees as announced by the chair were confirmed.

Mr. Craig, from the Special Committee on Legislation, reported the draft of an act of Assembly, providing for the issuing of bonds to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, and the levying of a tax to meet payment of bonds and interest; also authorizing the Board to appoint collectors to collect from delinquent taxpayers, and increasing the amount of bond given by the City Treasurer for the collection of school taxes. Approved.

Mr. Nobbs moved the appointment of a standing committee on Superintendents' examinations.

Mr. Hamilton objected on the ground that the law made it the duty of the City Superintendent to act without any supervision, and it was simply to take the responsibility from that officer in cases where it was necessary for him to act with firmness.

The motion was put and carried.

On motion of Mr. Craig the President was appointed a member of said committee.

The chair will announce the committee at the next meeting.

Mr. Hartman, a resolution authorizing the Secretary, in connection with the Committee on Rules and Regulations, to collate rules, &c., of the Board and have the same printed with City School Laws.

On motion of Mr. Harrison, the Committee on Finance were instructed to make a settlement with the late City Treasurer and report at next meeting.

Mr. Sims applied for an additional teacher of intermediate grade for the Grant sub-district.

On motion of Mr. Hamilton referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries with power to act.

Mr. Fleming moved that the schools closed on Thursday, the 22d inst the anniversary of Washington's birth day, which was amended by Mr. Lewis, that it be optional with the local board, and carried as amended.

The Secretary was instructed to deduct the pay of teachers employed in schools that may be dismissed on Friday next.

The chair announced the following Committee on Visitation for the present month—Messrs. Hartman, Ahl, Shaw and Harrison.

On motion adjourned.

The Verdict.

As it had been announced that the jury would return a verdict in the breach of promise case of Vankirk vs Johnson yesterday morning at ten o'clock, there was another large crowd in waiting at that hour. At ten o'clock the Court was opened, when the jury returned the following:

"The jury in the case of Vankirk vs. Johnson find for the plaintiff in the sum of two thousand five hundred dollars.
"W. J. McKEEVER, Foreman.
"February 17, 1872."

The verdict appeared to give general satisfaction, and when announced was received with hearty applause. The verdict also appears to be satisfactory to both parties. The friends of the plaintiff are satisfied, as they state it shows that a contract of marriage existed between the parties and that she was authorized in making the preparations necessary for the wedding. It is also reported that the defendant is satisfied, as he anticipated heavier damages. The case may thus be considered settled finally, as no effort will be made for a new trial.

Mortuary Report.

Following is a record of the deaths in the city of Pittsburgh for the week ending February 18, 1872, as reported by J. Guy McCandless, health physician: Alcoholism, intemperance, 1; Accident, burn, 1; Congestion of the Brain, 1; Consumption, 3; Convulsions, 3; Cerebro Spinal Meningitis, 1; Diarrhœa, 2; Disease of the Heart, 1; Disease of the Liver, 1; Dropsy, general, 1; Dropsy of the Brain, 1; Scarlet Fever, 2; Hemiplegia, 1; Inflammation of the Brain, 1; Inflammation of the Larynx, 1; Inflammation of the Lungs, 4; Inflammation of the Pericardium, 1; Inanition, 3; Jaundice, 1; Congestion of the Lungs, 2; Marasmus, 1; Natural Causes, 1; Premature Birth, 1; Rheumatism, 1; Small-Pox, 14; Still births, 4. Of the above there were under one year, 15; from one to two, 5; from two to five, 7; from five to ten 4; from ten to fifteen, 1; from fifteen to twenty, 2; from twenty to thirty, 8; from thirty to forty, 1; from forty to fifty, 2; from fifty to sixty, 2; from sixty to seventy, 1; from seventy to eighty, 1; from eighty to ninety, 3. Males, 29; females, 24; white, 53, colored, 0; total, 53.

THE coming Oratorio of "Esther," which is to be produced at Library Hall, in March, has created quite a flutter among our amateur vocalists. Let us hope that the musical talent of Pittsburgh will be afforded an opportunity to do something more entertaining than the "go to sleep" *Messe Solonelle*. This was the last kick of our Cantata Society; so let us hope that the effort of Mr. Saeger, even if it is to make money for himself, will result in the formation of a musical association in Pittsburgh, something like the old "Philharmonic." That our city is particularly blessed in the way of vocal talent is not to be questioned. It is only hoped that the present effort will result in the placing, on a sound basis, of such a singing society as our city should have had long since.

BEFORE Alderman Butler yestesday, John Campbell made an information against Philip Clow, charging him with larceny of a small sum of money. The parties are residents of Sharpsburg. A warrant was issued.

EQUALIZATION AGAIN.

The Twelfth Ward Speaks.

Last evening the citizens of the Twelfth ward held a meeting in the School House to take action in relation to the "McCarthy Equalization Bill."

Mr. Mundorff was called to the chair.

On motion, a committee was appointed on resolutions, consisting of Messrs. Johnson, Welsh, Seimon, Reymer and Tibby.

On motion, Mr. Ford was called upon to address the meeting.

Mr. Ford responded and elaborated at length on the duties of assessors and the inequality of the assessments made. The Councilmen of the ward were complimented for casting their vote in favor of the equalization of taxation.

The Committee on Resolutions reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, There is now a copy of a proposed act of Assembly before the City Councils for recommendation for its passage through the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, having for its object the equalization of the valuations of real estate within the city for taxable purposes. And,

WHEREAS, The valuation of real estate for taxable purposes is notoriously unequal and unjust, bearing with great severity on some, and unfairly relieving others of their just proportion of the public expenses; Therefore,

Resolved, That any valuation of real estate for taxable purposes that compels one man to pay more than his just proportion of taxes, is a spoliation of that man's property for the benefit of some other man, and is therefore a robbery by means of the law.

Resolved, That as the assessment rolls of the valuations of real estate for taxable purposes in this city show inequalities running from 1½ per cent. of actual value to 30 per cent. of the same. We call upon our representatives in Councils to use all honorable exertions for their adjustment.

Resolved, That this meeting does hereby denounce the attempts made in Select Council, evidently having for their object the delay of action on the proposed act and consider the quibbles there raised as unworthy any body of men representing an intelligent constituency.

Resolved, That our thanks are due to Messrs. Liddell and Asdale for their consistent and persistent support of the "equalization act" in the Select Council (the only branch, as yet, in which the said act has been presented.)

Resolved, That if parliamentray and unparliamentary tricks are persisted in to defeat the equalization of valuations, our members of Council are hereby asked to "Carry the war into Africa" and strike home against such measures and in favor of such policy as will compel the opponents of equalization to do justice to the spoliated taxpayer.

Resolved, That our representatives in Select Council be requested to present a copy of these resolutions at the next regular meeting of Councils.

Mr. Ford expressed his fears that the clause in the McCarthy bill which read "for city purposes" would retard the passage of the bill.

Mr. Liddell considered the McCarthy bill merely as an enabling act. He was in favor of its passage, and thought the Council members from the new districts would use parliamentary and unparliamentary tricks in opposition to the equalization bill.

On motion adjourned.

A Libel Suit.

Yesterday afternoon Mr. Wm. Kredel made an information against Messrs. O'Neill & Rook, proprietors of the *Dispatch*, charging them with libel. It appears that a few days ago a correspondent of the paper referred to contributed to that journal the particulars of a rape case at Sharpsburg, which, it is alleged, is without foundation. There will probably be a hearing in the case to-day.

BURGESS JAS. SALISBURY has been presented with a handsome bound volume of Shakespeare. Mr. F. T. Plinkett was the donor.

The Baby in the House.

The inventor of the contrivance called "A Baby Chair" certainly stands a good chance of winning immortal fame—there would be no sort of doubt of it, if the little creatures could have their way. It is constructed and operates on the true principle. In the language of the inventor, "in this chair babies can sit down, stand up, turn around, walk, run, jump and gallop around the circle, swing, keep time to music, long before they can run about; it is complete, perfect and safe." It is at once relief to the child, nurse and mother. In a word, it suits exactly—and this is said not from hearsay. It is an instructor in the mystery of walking, a strengthener of the limbs, developer of the system, and a source of amusement. It may not be that children, as yet, cry for them, but it is a well attested fact that they cease to cry when once the treasure is possessed. The impatient reader—father, of course—needs only to be informed that Mr. Sharp, the agent, is at J. R. Putnam's, 72 Fifth avenue, that the chair with all its gearing—which is substantial and neat—is sold for $6, and that not single chairs only, but chairs at wholesale and rights to sell will be disposed of by Mr. Sharp, who has a list of a number of our principal families who have permitted him to refer to them as being only to happy to bear testimony to the excellence of this latest blessing—after the baby—in the nursery. WFSTTH

Ayer's Latin School.

The sixth monthly examination of the year will be held on Wednesday, February 21, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M. Committee—Rev. Jas. Black, D. D., H. Brady Wilkins, Esq., Henry Forsythe, S. A. Clark. Rank read and prizes given. Friends and patrons are invited to attend.

USE Jenkins & Bro.'s roast coffee, guaranteed equal to any in use. tf

To Capitalists.

The attention of business men and capitalists is directed to a card in another column advertising the property Nos. 227 and 229 Liberty street, for sale, at auction, by Mr. A. McIlwaine. This property being situated, as it is, right in the business center of the city, will continue to increase in value every year for many years to come, and it will certainly be a paying investment.

NEVER put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day. Order your ale from Pier Dannals & Co. at once. TThs.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—SIX first-class Latch and Lock Makers, at the Artizan Works, 37 and 39 Penn street.

WANTED—BANKERS, MERCHANTS and others to know that the American Steam Safe Company challenge the world for the production of a single Steam Safe that has not, under all circumstances, withstood the severest tests of fire. Please call at the St. Nicholas Hotel, corner Fourth avenue and Grant, and examine one now there, and you will be convinced that we have the best Safe in the world. Our Agent will be pleased to show it to one and all. American Steam Safe Co. JNO. B. BUCKLIN, Salesman.

WANTED—TO ADOPT—A RESPECTABLE Family to adopt a fine Male Child, three months of age. For further information address Box B A, Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—IN THE Stationery, Blank Book and Printing Business, by a Young Man of four years experience in Chicago, at present residing in Titusville, Pa. Address W. A. HAYWARD, Titusville, Pa.

WANTED—AGENTS AND LADDER HANDS—Men of experience who speak both German and English. Address Canton Lighting Rod Co., Canton, Ohio.

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—A MAN with $8,000 and good business qualifications may learn of an opportunity of securing a valuable interest in a first-class established business in this city, by addressing "BOX N," Pittsburgh Commercial.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—SEVERAL first-class Mortgages. Principals only need apply. Call at or address Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co. Office 106 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Varmin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—A NUMBER OF active, energetic Young Men to act as agents for THE NEW WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE in city and country. Only such as can give good reference as to character and ability and furnish a bond, need apply. Liberal salary and commission. Apply only in person. No written application desired. Outfit furnished. WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

WANTED—AGENT—AN EXPERIENCED Hardware Man to travel in Eastern Ohio and Western Pennsylvania. None need apply unless they understand the business. All communications strictly confidential. Address Hardware, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

LOST.

LOST—A PLAIN GOLD RING, WITH "Class of 1 67" engraved on the inside. The finder can receive a liberal reward by returning it to the owner, at No. 21 Wood street.

LOST—STRAYED OUT OF THE EAST Liberty Stock Yard Stables, on Wednesday night, February 14, 1872, a Bay Mare with two white feet behind, between 15 and 16 hands high; had on a rope halter with a leather tug attached; numbered in figures 13. A suitable recompense will be paid for the return of the Mare to the subscriber. O. H. ALLERTON. East Liberty, February 17, 1872.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR three or four Gentlemen or Gentlemen and their Wives, with or without Boarding, can be had by applying at 108 Wylie avenue.

BOARDING—WANTED FOR GENTLEMAN, Wife, Child and Nurse, at Shady Side or East Liberty. A private family preferred. Address Box C. B., Commercial office.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. T

PERSONAL—MISS MINNIE, YOU CAN get the most delicate Perfumes at CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S Perfumers, 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—ONE HOUSE OF 11 Rooms, 2 Parlors, 8 feet Hall, Bay Windows, 2 Marble Mantels and Marble Hearths, finished in the best style; Pump and Cistern; large Stable and Carriage House, on corner Penn avenue and Peebles street, two rods from the city line. One three-story Brick, 9 Rooms, No. 904 Penn avenue. Also, Nos. 921 and 923 Penn avenue, each 5 Rooms. Inquire of JAS. TIBBY, or at TIBBY BROS.

FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS STOREROOM, 70x30 feet, under Odd Fellows' Hall, with Cellar underneath, at Turtle Creek, Pennsylvania Railroad. Inquire of W. L. HUNTER.

FOR RENT—RESIDENCE ON SOUTH Avenue, Allegheny city, Brick; 11 Rooms, Gas and Water, Boston Range, large Lot. Rent low to a good tenant. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice.

FOR RENT—OFFICE—A DESIRABLE Office to rent under the National Bank of Commerce, corner Wood street and Sixth avenue. Apply to BERRY & COURTNEY.

FOR RENT—BUILDING—ONE STORY Brick Building, corner Front and street and Cherry alley, suitable for a Shop, Warehouse, &c. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

31. FOR RENT—A FIRST-CLASS Steamboat Office. Inquire at 31 Water street.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS OFFICES and Private Rooms, on Second and Third Floors of Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue. Also, Apollo Hall, size 60 by 40 feet, well lighted and finished in good style, with Ante-Rooms attached. Inquire of ROBINSON BROS., No. 78 Fourth avenue.

87. FOR RENT—BASEMENT STOREROOM in M. and M. Insurance Co.'s Building, No. 87 Wood street. Inquire of M. and M. Insurance Co. tf

FOR RENT—COUNTRY RESIDENCE—A desirable Country Residence on the Perrysville Plankroad, one mile from Allegheny city. House in good order; 12 Rooms, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Two to three Acres of Orchard and Garden, and six Acres of Meadow. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, on the premises. TThstf

25. FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY Warehouse, situate on Virgin alley, between Wood and Liberty sts. Inquire of W. A. HOEVELER, No. 25 Seventh street. tf

23. FOR RENT—THE FOLLOWING large Rooms, at 23 Fifth avenue, either singly or together, viz:
Three Rooms, First Floor, over Oliver McClintock & Co's Carpet Warerooms: No. 1, a large and well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 70 by 16 feet. No. 2, a small Room, well lighted, back of No. 1, 18 by 16 feet. No. 3, an immense and splendidly lighted Room, back of No. 2, 115 by 46 feet.
Three Rooms, Second Floor—No. 1 a large well lighted Room, fronting on Fifth avenue, size 31 by 22 feet. No. 2, small Room, back of No. 1, 20 by 17 feet. No. 3, small Room, back of No. 2, 18 by 17 feet.
The three Rooms on second floor may be thrown into one Room. Possession given immediately.
Apply to OLIVER McCLINTOCK, W. L. McCLINTOCK and JAS. S. McCORD, Executors of Washington McClintock, deceased, 23 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh. tf

160. FOR RENT—OFFICES AND Lodging Rooms, at No. 160 Fourth avenue. The Rooms are spacious, well finished and suitable for these purposes. Inquire of R. B. CARNAHAN, Attorney-at-Law, No. 160 Fourth avenue. tf

FOR RENT—A FINE RESIDENCE AT Brushton station, Pennsylvania Railroad, or can be bought at a low price and on easy terms. Inquire of EDWARD DITHRIDGE, Fort Pitt Glass Works.

93. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE WAREHOUSE, No. 93 Water street. Possession given immediately. Apply on premises, up stairs. tf

FOR RENT—ROOMS—ON FIFTH AVENUE, in First National Bank Building; one Room in Basement fronting Fifth avenue, one Room in Second Story fronting Fifth avenue. Inquire of J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

58. FOR RENT—WILKINS HALL—This Property will be for Lease for a term of years. Possession given first of January, 1872. For terms inquire of ROBT. H. HARTLEY, No. 58 Smithfield street.

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE—A first-class Prescription Store with Lease and Fixtures. Fixtures the best in the city. The Store is located on a prominent thoroughfare, doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. For further information address with real name, Postoffice Lock Box 221. Only those meaning business need apply, as this offer is a rare chance to the right party.

ANY SMART, ENERGETIC MAN WITH a capital of $500 to $1,000, can meet with an opportunity of embarking in a legitimate business, whereby they can double their money in a very short time, by addressing "Business Opportunity," office of this paper, with real name, appointing interview. No other will be noticed.

TO DENTISTS—A FINE SUIT OF Rooms, now used as a Dental Office, located in the central and business portion of one of the best suburban towns in Allegheny county is for rent from 1st of April. This Dental Office is the oldest in the place and well established. There is a population of over 5,000 surrounding. Present occupant will dispose of furniture, good will, &c., at very reasonable terms, if desired. Only one other Dental Office within eight miles. Address for further information WM. SEYBOLD & SON, Box 135 McKeesport, Pa. STU-tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SIXTY TONS OF GOOD Timothy Hay, loose pressed. Price, $20, at my landing. C. W. GEE, Gallipolis, Gallia county, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS in the city, paying a good profit. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address H., Commercial office.

FOR SALE LOW—HOUSE AND LOT—The large Lot corner Bluff and Marion streets, 107 by 100 feet, with two-story Brick House, Stable, Carriage House and Wash House, very desirable location, with Large Yard, Trees, Shrubbery, &c. Can be divided into four Lots. D. W. C. BIDWELL & CO., corner Water street and Cherry alley.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—FOUR ENGINES—ONE 12x20, one 7x20, one 7x16 and one 5x10. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belting and Hose, at HARTLEY, McKEE & CO.'S, 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—STOCK—15 SHARES of Stock Central Loan and Building Association. For further information apply to this office.

FOR SALE—THE ENTIRE STOCK, Tools and Machinery of the Hyams Meter Co., 240 Penn street, at private sale daily. A good chance for Tinners. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—ONE SMALL UPRIGHT Engine, in good order, at No. 13 Second avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—THE Central Board of Education of the city of Pittsburgh offers for sale a small number of 7 per cent. Coupon Bonds, issued in sums of one thousand dollars, with principal payable October 1st, 1876, which are confidently offered to capitalists as a perfectly safe investment, and probably the most desirable security now in the market. This is a home investment, known to be secure beyond a doubt. The Bonds are exempt from all county and municipal taxes, and present the desirable qualities of absolute safety and liberal interest. For particulars inquire of J. R. McCUNE, Treasurer, at Union National Bank.

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm of 96 Acres, 156 Perches, all underlaid with Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., late the property of Jas. S. Neeld, deceased, adjoining lands of H. Ray, J. McMillen, Jr., W. Lesnett, S. Collins and others, about ten miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Chartiers Railroad. Title indisputable and terms of sale easy. For particulars inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fourth ave Pittsburgh.

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE Directors of the NATIONAL MINING COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR a share on the capital stock, payable on and after TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1872, to Stockholders of record, at the close of business this day. New England Stockholders will be paid at the office of J. W. Clark & Co., No. 28 Milk street, Boston. All others at the office of the Treasurer, in Pittsburgh.
JAMES M. COOPER, Treasurer National Mining Company.
Pittsburgh, February 14, 1872.

DIVIDEND NO. 22—WARREN AND VENANGO OIL CO.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of THREE ($3) DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith, at the Office of the Company, No. 89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.
February 13, 1872.

NOTICES.

UNITED STATES BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION. A Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the President, Joseph M. Gazzam, Esq., No. 96 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Come one, come all. The stock is selling rapidly, but can be had at par for a few days longer.
By order of the PRESIDENT.
THOS. HINDMAN, Solicitor.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Philadelphia, February 5, 1872.
In pursuance of the resolution of the REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, adopted at Harrisburg, January 18, 1872, A REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION, composed of Delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District, in the number to which such District is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1872, to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor General (should the Legislature provide for the choice of one by the people), and an Electoral Ticket: and also to elect Senatorial and Representative Delegates to represent this State in the REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION, to be held at Philadelphia June 5, 1872.
RUSSELL ERRETT, Chairman.
WM. ELLIOTT, D. F. HOUSTON, EZRA LUKENS, P. M. LYTLE, Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY—Desiring that the public should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they shall receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTION NOTICES.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company will be held at the General Office, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, THE 20TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1872, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Managers, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.
W. PHILLIPS, President.
W. A. TOMLINSON, Secretary. TThs.

MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY—ELECTION NOTICE.—An Election for Thirteen Managers of the Company for Erecting a Bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, will be held at the Toll House of the Bridge, on MONDAY, March 4th, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M.
JNO. G. HOLMES, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, February 14, 1872.

J. & H. PHILLIPS, Manufacturers and Dealers in OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c. Green Shade Cloth a Specialty. Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c. Dealers in LEATHER BELTING, LACE LEATHER and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY. PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING. Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

TO ENGINEERS— FOR SALE, A FEW COPIES OF WALLACE'S PRACTICAL ENGINEER, Second edition, second enlargement, with some additional valuable Plates and information, to be had at greatly reduced prices, at No. 319 LIBERTY STREET. Inquire of S. DAVIDSON, Clerk.

BANNER BAKING POWDER. The very best article for producing, in a few minutes, perfectly Light, Sweet, Nutritious and Delicious Biscuit, Rolls, Fancy and other Cakes Pastry and Puddings. PREPARED BY JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, PITTSBURGH.

VAN NOSTRAND'S ECLECTIC ENGINEERING MAGAZINE. 112 PAGES, LARGE 8vo, MONTHLY. Terms—$5 00 Per Annum, in Advance. SINGLE COPIES, 50 CENTS. First Number was Issued Jan'y 1st, 1869. VAN NOSTRAND'S MAGAZINE consists of Articles Selected and Matter Condensed from all the Engineering Serial Publications of Europe and America, together with Original Articles. Five New Volumes Now Complete. Sixth Volume Commences January, 1872. NOTICE TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS. Persons commencing their subscriptions with the Fourth Year (January, 1872), and who are desirous of possessing the work from its commencement will be supplied with the three first years, bound in five volumes, neat black cloth, for $15, sent free by mail on receipt of price. NOTICE TO CLUBS—An extra copy will be supplied gratis to every club of five subscribers at $5 each, sent in one remittance. D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher, Nos. 23 Murray and 27 Warren streets, New York. One General Catalogue, containing Works on Iron and Steel, 80 page, 8vo, sent to any address on receipt of 10 cents.

FINE ARTS! CLOSING OUT SALE OF Mr. J. E. McClee's Collection, NOW ON EXHIBITION. This Collection, the Finest and most Important ever offered to the public of any Western city, will be sold at Public Sale, on Wednesday and Thursday Evenings, February 21 and 22, at 7:30, At No. 87 Smithfield Street, (HOWARD'S BLOCK), Where the Pictures are now on exhibition and Catalogues ready. A. M'ILWAINE, Auctioneer.

$1,287,148 In Cash Gifts to be Distributed by the Merchants' and Bankers' Association OF NEW YORK. DAILY DRAWINGS! A PRIZE FOR EVERY TICKET.
1 Cash Gift $100,000 | 75 Cash Gifts, each $1,000
6 Cash Gifts, each 50,000 | 125 Cash Gifts, each 500
12 Cash Gifts, each 25,000 | 200 Cash Gifts, each 100
20 Cash Gifts, each 5,000 | 550 Cash Gifts, each 100
400 Gold Watches $75 to 300
275 Sewing Machines 60 to 150
75 Elegant Pianos, each 250 to 700
75 Melodeons 50 to 200
Cash Gifts, Silver Ware, etc., valued at $1,500,000. A chance to draw any of the above prizes for 25 cents. Tickets describing prizes are sealed in envelopes and well mixed. On receipt of 25c, a sealed ticket is drawn without choice and sent by mail to any address. The prize named upon it will be delivered to the ticket holder on payment of $1. Prizes are immediately sent to any address by express or return mail. You will know what your prize is before you pay for it. Any prize exchanged for another of the same value. No blanks. Our patrons can depend on fair dealing. OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.—"Fair dealing can be relied upon."—N. Y. Herald, Aug. 23. "A genuine distribution."—World, Sept. 9. "Not one of the humbugs of the day."—Weekly Tribune, July 7. "They give general satisfaction."—Staats Zeitung, Aug. 5. REFERENCES—By kind permission we refer to the following: Franklin S. Lane, Louisville, drew $15,000; Miss Hattie Banker, Charleston, $9,000; Mrs. Louisa T. Blake, St. Paul, Piano $700; Samuel V. Raymond, Boston, $5,500; Eugene P. Bracket, Pittsburgh, Watch, $300; Miss Annie Osgood, New Orleans, $5,000; Emory L. Pratt, Columbus, O., $7,000. One Cash Gift in every package of 200 tickets guaranteed. Six tickets for $1 00, 13 for $2 00, 25 for $3 00, 50 for $5 00, 200 for $15 00. Agents wanted, to whom we offer liberal inducements and guaranteed satisfaction.
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PLANING MILL, Lumber Yard and Box Factory. G. A. MUNDORFF, Manufacturer and Dealer in Sash, Doors, Frames, Mouldings, &c., Cor. Mary and Twenty-third sts., East Birmingham, Pa. Every description of PINE AND HEMLOCK LUMBER on hand and delivered to order. Weatherboarding, Paling, Laths and Shingles constantly on hand. Sawing and Re-Sawing done with dispatch.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of ELLIOTT & BARR, Mould Makers and Machinists, doing business on corner of Neville and Fifteenth streets, Birmingham, was dissolved by mutual consent on 17th inst. The business will be settled by O. O. ELLIOTT, who is authorized to collect and pay the debts of the firm.
O. O. ELLIOTT,
CHAS BARR.

THE MOULD MAKING AND MACHINERY BUSINESS will be carried on at the old stand by O. O. ELLIOTT.

Dissolution of Copartnership. The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was by mutual consent dissolved January 15, 1872. All debts due to or by the firm will be settled by D. F. AGNEW.
JNO. D. McCORD,
JAS. S. McCORD,
D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by D. F. AGNEW, PENN BOILER WORKS, Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh. tf

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. My Own Manufacture. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. J. R. PUTNAM, 72 FIFTH AVENUE 72. TThs

THE CELEBRATED JEWETT & GOODMAN ORGAN EXCELSIOR ORGAN, Sold on Monthly or Quarterly Payments, by L. R. NORTON, State Agent, 118 SMITHFIELD STREET, Opposite New City Hall, Pittsburgh, Pa. ☞AGENTS WANTED. TThs

FACTORY TO RENT. A Building suitable for Factory, built for Turner Hall, in Cumberland, Maryland. Ten Thousand inhabitants and no Manufactories, but large Railroad Rolling Mill and largest Furniture Factory in the State. Upper Room 50 feet square, will be supplied by owner with Steam Power if desired. Splendid opening; two mining regions draw their supplies from Cumberland. Address or apply to GEORGE HENDERSON, Jr., Cumberland, Maryland. P. S.—Railroad center, two Roads to Pittsburgh and two to New York and Baltimore and Philadelphia, and head of Canal, &c., &c., and three Railroads to mining regions in vicinity.

Dilworth Brothers, 243 LIBERTY ST., ARE JUST RECEIVING 180 Barrels. H. & E. DOUBLE EXTRA SYRUP, 400 Barrels H. & E. FANCY SYRUP, THE FINEST GOODS IN MARKET. 327 bags strictly prime Coffee 480 bags Fancy Coffee, BOUGHT DURING THE RECENT DECLINE, AND WILL BE SOLD AT LESS THAN EASTERN PRICES. They also Invite Attention to their PRIME ROASTED COFFEE, PUT UP IN THEIR NEW WRAPPERS AND WARRANTED TO GIVE UNIVERSAL SATISFACTION.

REMOVAL. ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO., Have Removed to their New Building, Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty St., OPPOSITE WOOD STREET, And offer an elegant new stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES, AT LOWEST EASTERN PRICES. BUYERS ARE INVITED TO CALL.
C. Arbuthnot. W. T. Shannon. J. G. Stephenson.

SAPOLIO CLEANS WINDOWS, MARBLE, KNIVES. POLISHES TIN WARE, IRON, STEEL, &c.
The superiority of this excellent Preparation over any other article ever offered to the public has been demonstrated by the wonderful popularity it has attained within the brief year since it was first manufactured. Not less than ONE MILLION HOUSEKEEPERS Are to-day using Sapolio in this and other countries, and the demand is rapidly increasing.
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IN ALL PLACES where a cleansing and polishing agent, at once effective, economical and harmless, is required, our Sapolio will prove its great superiority over all other substances.
Sold at retail at all Grocery, Drug and Housefurnishing Stores. To the trade by JESSE H. LIPPINCOTT, MANUFACTURERS' AGENT, Corner Smithfield Street and Second Avenue. TThs-tf

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND CARDS, Beautifully Printed from Copper Plate or Type. ☞EXAMINE OUR SAMPLES, AT WOOD 75 STREET Allan C. Bakewell & Co

B. K. JAMISON & CO. BANKERS, PHILADELPHIA. Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

FOR RENT, ON APRIL 1st, TWO VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, Corner of Market and Water streets, First and Second Floors, both with Private Offices attached. Fire proof Vaults, Water and Gas conveniences. Also, Basement Floor. Apply to JOHN McDEVITT, No. 6 MARKET STREET. tf

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1872.

THE Ohio River Improvement Convention which meets in Cincinnati to-day will be an important meeting, and much good may result from it. Delegates from a very wide district of country will be in attendance.

ALTHOUGH a portion of the Republican press of Pennsylvania is discussing the question of the manner of appointing delegates to the National Convention, in no instance, so far as we know, has dissent from the nomination of Gen. GRANT been expressed. The only point on which there appears to be any division is whether the delegates shall be appointed by the people or State Convention.

MR. CURTIS, the Chairman of the Civil Service Commission, assures us that Gen. GRANT will, in this regard, "certainly do what he has announced." With the knowledge which it possesses of his firmness of character and tireless perseverance in the pursuit of duty, the whole country will accept this assurance with peculiar satisfaction. Luckily the success of Civil Service Reform rests not with Congress, but with Gen. GRANT, and to him the friends of Reform will look with confidence. Mr. CURTIS remarks with perfect truth that "nothing would tend more "to secure his re-election than the confidence "of the country that he would push the reform "forward from point to point." The country has seen enough to know that it is not on Mr. SUMNER, nor Gen. SCHURZ, nor Mr. CONKLING, nor Mr. MORTON, that it can depend to consummate this reform, but Gen. GRANT, who has promised it as resolutely as he promised to crush the rebellion when he crossed the Rapidan.

[From the Philadelphia Commercial List.]

DURING the brief term which Col. Forney has filled the office of Collector, his efforts have been unwearied, and its perfectly safe to assert that he has already done more to benefit our city, than was effected by other collectors during the previous twenty years. In his retirement the Government loses the services of a valuable officer, but it is a gratifying fact that it will not be a total loss to Philadelphia, as he will be the more able, when untrammelled by office, to throw his great energy and ability as a journalist into the great work of political reform.

There is no kind of doubt that this is a discriminating statement of Col. FORNEY'S value as a public officer, and it is all the more valuable because it is made by the organ of the branch of the community with which his duties brought him most in contact. How vicious must be the system under which an officer so capable and valuable cannot out of self respect continue to hold! Instances like these afford unanswerable proof of the necessity for reform in the Civil Service. Col. FORNEY resigned because he could not hold the office without stifling his conscientious convictions about matters concerning which the largest liberty should be tolerated. It becomes necessary to point the illustration thus sharply to awaken the public mind to the magnitude of the evil to be cured.

REMARKING on the recent petition to Congress from the merchants and business men of twenty-two States, asking that qualification and efficiency shall be made the test and the tenure of public office, Mr. GEORGE W. CURTIS, in the current number of *Harper's Weekly*, notices some of the latest objections made to Civil Service Reform by those who appear to think that the ability of a man to serve his country is measured by his skill and unscrupulousness in manipulating caucuses and voters, and says:

"The happy-go-lucky argument that we have always done very well under the system, and that it is agreeable to the genius of our institutions, is merely a declaration that we have not succumbed to it yet, and that the genius of our institutions is idiotic."

To which, referring to the profound conviction of the people that something must be done, and to their desire that the President shall make a beginning and show what his purpose is, he adds:

"We are very sure that nothing would tend more to secure his re-election than the confidence of the country that he would push the reform forward from point to point. Of his determination there is no question. He will certainly do what he has announced."

It is probable that in this reference to the President Mr. CURTIS speaks by the card; and, Congress or no Congress, we may therefore hope soon to see the ball set in motion.

IT is said that a considerable change is taking place in the views of Congress with respect to Civil Service reform, and that the reflective sentiment of many members of both Houses who revolted from the proposition when the political effects of the plan were first considered, has since led them to indorse the reform; in consequence of which favorable alteration of opinion it is thought to be not improbable that some measure may yet pass. The House Select Committee on the question will be called to report to-day, and may possibly have a bill [illegible] that many members in both bodies will be certain to fight desperately in behalf of the present system, to which they owe their seats and whatever influence they possess; but neither, we think, is it questionable that the battle has got to go on until Congress takes up the subject and acts upon it in accordance with the wishes of the people. The public demand for the measure is based upon a sound principle, and the agitation will be sure to continue until the opinion of the nation concerning the question is crystalized into law. It is hinted in some quarters that while the President is honestly desirous of putting the new system into practice, he is already exhibiting signs of breaking down under the secret pressure of Congress. This we do not believe. He cares, and he knows that the people care, for the character and efficiency of the public officers of the country, and we believe he will stand firm to the end, notwithstanding all the efforts of politicians and patronage brokers to move him from his position. He can afford to appeal from them to the people.

THE PENALTY OF WITHDRAWING.

Should Great Britain decide upon withdrawing from the Alabama treaty, it is rumored that our government will immediately abrogate its treaty of maritime reciprocity, and impose differential duties on all goods brought in English ships to our ports. To show how disastrously this would affect that country, we give the following statement, derived from official sources, of the tonnage she employs in trade with the United States. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, there were entered and cleared from our various ports, vessels belonging to thirty different nationalities. The English flag covered more than eight-tenths of the total tonnage. There are only two countries of Europe whose ships, trading with our ports, outnumber those of Great Britain. These are France and Germany. There are but four points from which vessels entered that the British flag does not cover the ships—Russia on the Black Sea, Denmark, French Guiana and Hawaiian ports. The following is the total number of vessels entered and cleared:

ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
14,406	6,266,444	19,288	6,151,537

Of which aggregate the total number and tonnage of British vessels were:

ENTERED.		CLEARED.	
No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
17,840	5,311,775	17,765	5,211,179

This is an enormous proportion, and of it steam tonnage constitutes a most important part. The total number of steam vessels entered at our ports during that period was 858, with a tonnage of 1,882,437 tons; cleared, 826; total tonnage 1,815,883; of which the English flag covered 716 vessels, entered, with a tonnage of 1,489,763; cleared, 682 ships; total tonnage, 1,418,826. Of United States steam vessels there entered during the same period 754 vessels, having a tonnage of 781,527; cleared, 780 vessels; tonnage 784,776; by far the larger portion of this number being, however, engaged in coast and provincial traffic. The paucity of our maritime steam capacity as compared with England is sufficiently shown in the fact that while we report three vessels having a total of less than 5,000 tons, entered from English ports direct, the record shows 440 British vessels of the same class, with a burden of 1,242,580 tons, as entered from the same ports. If, therefore, Great Britain can afford to back out of the treaty and enter upon an indefinitely prolonged era of bitterness and exasperation, we certainly can; for, in the end, the injury inflicted on her vast commerce by the imposition of differential duties would be felt almost as severely as the payment of consequential damages.

THE RABID REVIEW.

The mention of the United States in the hearing of the London *Saturday Review*, is to that journal what the flaunting of a piece of scarlet is to a crimson-hating bull. We haven't an institution which it does not detest, a public man at whom it has not shaken its fist, a work of art which it has not ridiculed, a book which it has not damned, nor even so much as a woman on whose garments it has not squirted its rhetorical vitriol. About a year ago we described its frantic chase after a Yankee girl in her travels about the world, and showed what a fractious donkey it made of itself on that occasion. It is now kicking its savage heels at another American woman. Some time ago EDNA DEAN PROCTOR published a very readable and interesting volume, entitled "A Russian Journey," in which, among other things, she recorded her opinion that "Russia is destined to take Constantinople and reign supreme in the East as the United States in the West." This sentence has given mortal offense to the *Review*, which wants to know what will have become of the British Empire in the meantime, and whether the observant lady does not consider it possible that the said empire might possibly interfere somewhat with the realization of this "Russo-American dream"—with many more hard questions and sneering rejoinders of the same sort, which leave it to be inferred that the *Review* considers Miss PROCTOR, and all her countrymen and country women, to be engaged in a base and swindling conspiracy against the peace and dignity of the "said empire," to the existence of which said conspiracy everybody except itself is willfully stark blind. It is a pity that a prophet should be so completely without honor in his own country, and a still greater that the *Review* should have so unconquerable an aversion to blue pills as it appears to possess, when it stands so greatly in need of them, and would derive such important benefit from their use.

MR. WICKERSHAM'S WAY.

According to the report of the Common Schools of Pennsylvania there are in the State 75,000 neglected children growing up in ignorance. Provision is made by the State for educating nearly all of these, and yet they are not in our schools, nor likely to be. It is certainly a very serious question; what shall be done with them? The practical question is to get them into the school room. Some persons think that making the schools more attractive will draw them there. The State Superintendent is of this opinion. We are sorry he has lent his influence through his report to disseminate this opinion.

Let us see who these children are, that do not attend school, and what the reasons of their non-attendance are, and ask ourselves, whether they will likely be *drawn* to the school by the attractions of the house, the grounds, and the character of the teacher.

1. Some of them are orphans, with no one to care for them—they run loose and wild.
2. Some of them are working in mills and mines, and cannot command their own time.
3. Some are kept at home by their parents or guardians to do all sorts of drudgery.
4. Some are kept at home because they have no suitable clothing to attend school.
5. Some, and these are a great many, because their parents don't care enough about school to send them.

It will be seen from the above classification that the fault of non-attendance lies with the parents, guardians and employers, and not with the children. It is the ignorance and selfishness of those who have charge of the children that keep the children from school, and no attractions of the school can act on or overcome them. You must compel the parents and guardians to send the child to the school, and then the attractions may draw the child and keep it there.

But Superintendent WICKERSHAM is opposed to a "compulsory law," and for the following reasons:

1. Because "such laws have not proven very effective," &c. Prussia has such a law, and yet the school-going population does not give a higher percentage than in countries that do not have such laws.

Mr. WICKERSHAM gives us his "say so." Other men have reported very differently about the effect of such a law in Prussia. Mr. WICKERSHAM should have given the Legislature the figures and facts. The fact that you hardly ever find a German who cannot read and write is certainly against the Superintendent's assertion and assumption.

2. Massachusetts is cited against a "compulsory law." The agent of the Board of Education, the Secretary of that Board, and the State constable are all against it. But let us *hear* what these officers say.

The State agent's words are, "It is true we have a compulsory law with sufficient penalties, *if it were enforced*, but in many towns it is not only not enforced but no disposition to enforce it is shown."

The State Constable says: "Now, we know indeed that there is a compulsory statute of the Commonwealth in relation to the schooling of children, but like a great many other statutes on the books, it is paralytic, effete, dead—killed by neglect. *It was never enforced, and never supposed to be anybody's duty to enforce it.* In fact, we are inclined to believe that it is not generally known that such a law was ever enacted. *Nobody looks after it,*" &c.

Now, what do these men testify? That "a compulsory law" is inefficient? No; but that it is not enforced. Suppose Massachusetts did not enforce her laws against stealing, would you cite such non-enforcement, and the consequent increase of theft, as an argument why Pennsylvania should not have laws against stealing?

The Superintendent demurs to a compulsory law, because he thinks it is not "in consonance with the spirit of our free institutions," and because it "would disturb the sacredness of the family—a matter so dear to the Anglo-Saxon race." Is it among the Anglo-Saxons that this opposition to a compulsory law finds the strongest expression?

But after all Mr. WICKERSHAM is in favor of a good deal of compulsion.

1. He recommends a truant law, that is, he is not in favor of truants exercising their freedom. The spirit of our free institutions may or may not be "in consonance" with such a law, and the sacredness of the family may be much disturbed—no matter, compulsion is good for truants.
2. He is in favor of a law *preventing* the employment of children in mills, manufactories, &c., without some provision for their education. Is this liberty or law? The Superintendent's law is better than his logic.
3. He is, further, in favor of legalizing, if not requiring, the establishment of a home for friendless and neglected children, and, in this way, he would "merely step in to take the parents' place where children either have no parents or none that cared for them."

We don't know that any friend of compulsory education asks for any more compulsion than Mr. WICKERSHAM here demands. The Maine toper was in favor of the theory of the Maine law, but against the practice. Mr. WICKERSHAM is in favor of the practice but against the theory of compulsory education. We prefer Mr. WICKERSHAM'S position. Give us attractive schools for the children, and a compulsory law for the parents.

GRANT AND THE TARIFF.

The free traders are felicitating themselves on the prospect of a victory in the struggle in Congress, which they claim has been precipitated by the free tea and coffee instruction to the Committee of Ways and Means. Without stopping to examine the grounds of this confidence, it may be said with certainty that the tariff question will enter as a leading issue into the next Presidential canvass. In view of this, to General GRANT'S emphatic declarations in favor of protecting home industry and capital attaches greater importance than probably he had any thought when he uttered them. He stands against free trade in whatever disguise it may appear, and if the issue is made, as the Revenue Reformers promise, GRANT will of necessity be the Protection candidate. So let the other side present their candidate and make the issue as quickly as possible. In such a contest even Mr. GREELEY will cease to object to Gen. GRANT. On such an issue Pennsylvania would give him a larger majority in 1872 than she gave in 1868. Let the free traders derive what comfort they can from the prospect.

THERE appears to be some likelihood that the *Congressional Globe*—that dreary limbo of unremembered buncombe—may shortly be abolished. Under the lead of General Beatty, of Ohio, quite a respectable minority of the House are reported to be dead set against it, and it is said that accessions to the ranks of these reformers are taking place every day. The *Globe* has been established forty-one years. When first originated it supplied a public want, there being at that time very few newspapers in the country, while railroads, telegraphs, and the stenographic art, were practically unknown. Now, the proceedings of to-day are served up in the papers of to-morrow with as much regularity as people's breakfasts, and there is no more necessity for preserving the speeches of Congressmen in the *Congressional Globe* than there is for laying away cast off clothing in lavender. It is reported that the publishers of the *Globe* make forty thousand dollars clear out of their business every year. If it must continue let the price be cut down to a fair profit, or supersede the verbatim reports with an abstract, and put a total stop to the practice of publishing undelivered speeches, now so common and so reprehensible. There are ninety-nine volumes of the *Globe* now in existence, to which the last Congress contributed seven, and which the present one will probably increase by as many more. It is a needless expenditure, and should be very greatly curtailed, or else abolished altogether. A movement is also understood to be on foot for doing away with the publication of the laws in the newspapers.

THE Legislative Committee of inquiring into the alleged sale of bogus diplomas by the Philadelphia University and the Eclectic Medical College of that city, are prosecuting their labors. The sale of such diplomas appears to have been made out. Some of the Professors and officers swear, however, that they never knew it being done. One witness, a reporter of the press, set to ferret the matter, swore: "I asked how much it would cost to get a diploma, and Dr. Buchanan arose and closed the door, and in a confidential manner whispered that $25 would get a diploma." There is much more of the same sort about both the institutions.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A European paper gives the following concerning a car said to be in actual use on some railroad on the Continent. It is made to seat eighty-four passengers; thirty-two on an upper floor, on eight seats; fifty on the lower floor, on ten seats, and one seat for two in the upper tier; with places for the conductor and the brake. The car weighs 7,600 kilogrammes, or 15,756 pounds, which is at the rate of 204 pounds per passenger.

The New York Canal Commissioners report that they have received over 700 communications from all parts of the world in reference to power on canals; many models have been sent, some being the productions of women; some are valuable, but many are results of inexperience, or are visionary.

PERSONAL.

A new aspirant for musical honors has lately appeared in New York, of whom much praise is spoken, and many high hopes entertained by competent judges. The name of the young lady, who is about twenty-two years of age, is Emma Abbott, and she fills at present the position of soprano in Dr. Chapin's church. Miss Kellogg, Parepa-Rosa, Adelaide Phillips and Nilsson have all acknowledged her extraordinary vocal abilities. She is the daughter of a Wisconsin music teacher in humble circumstances, and almost from infancy manifested a passionate love for music and desire to sing. At the age of thirteen, urged by the pressing necessities of her family, she determined to try and earn some money by her talents; setting out by herself and visiting all the towns adjoining the village in Illinois where her parents then resided, giving concerts at each one of them. Some of these proved quite successful, while others failed utterly, the proceeds being hardly sufficient to pay her bills and railroad fare to the next town. Her pluck and perseverance, however, carried her through, and she traversed the whole of Illinois, Michigan, and parts of Iowa, Minnesota, Indiana and Canada in this way before she was eighteen years of age. She studied hard all the time, and never lost faith that she was destined to become a great singer. Finally, in 1869, she made up her mind to go to New York, and by some means obtain a thorough musical education, starting on the trip with four dollars and a half to pay her way. At the town where her money gave out Miss Kellogg was to appear the next night, and the young girl determined to ask her to hear her sing. This she consented to do, and after listening to her was loud in her praise, paying her fare to New York and giving her letters of introduction to Errani, perhaps the best musical teacher in the United States, who at once took her under his instruction and found for her a comfortable home. She has now been in New York something over two years, making the most of her advantages and gaining greater proficiency every day. She receives the largest salary of any singer in a Protestant church in the city. Not long ago Nilsson said to her, "You can sing as well as I can; there are golden ducats in your voice." A gentleman of means recently offered to pay her a hundred thousand dollars and expenses for five years of her services, provided she would go before the public at once. This offer she declined, however, being desirous of first obtaining a thorough training. She is about to go abroad for further study, her expenses being paid by the voluntary contributions of her friends and admirers.

Delay in the Transportation of Railway Freights.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I take this, I think, the most reliable means of directing the attention of the public and of the heads and agents of railroads entering our city from the West and South to the gross delay and neglect suffered by merchants receiving freight over these roads. To illustrate to you what length of time is consumed on one of these roads in transporting a car load a distance of less than fifty miles, I will cite you a case of my own, one that has happened time and again, and for which I have never received a plausible excuse, until now forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. On or about the 15th of January I had shipped me several cars of merchandise, and to-day, February 14th, am just in receipt of part of the cars shipped. A merchant had goods on a different road for six weeks, and these delays are more the rule than the exception. A delay of a few days is little thought of.

When goods are allowed to be on the way so great a time as the above, it is high time to express indignation, to bring about a reform, and learn why things are thus. The direct pecuniary loss to merchants resulting from these delays amounts to no inconsiderable sum, leaving out the vexatious inconvenience.

After having made numerous complaints at the railroad offices, without any satisfactory result, I make, at the earnest solicitation of many shippers, this formal protest through the medium of your excellent journal. Not knowing whether these delays are the natural result of an overtaxed rolling stock or an inefficient management, I refrain from comment, hoping for an early abolishment of this evil.

SHIPPER.

Revival of Our Shipping Interests.

The revival of the shipping interests of the United States is just at present eliciting general attention and interest in and out of Congress. Donald McKay, one of the most prominent practical ship-builders of the country, has written a voluminous letter upon the subject, in which he says that with proper relief from the Government, iron vessels can be built here as cheap and as good, both hull and machinery, as in Great Britain, our Pennsylvania iron being superior in quality to that of England for marine purposes, while, in addition to having the best material, we have also the best skilled labor in the world. He suggests an immediate reform in the complicated systems of rating and classification of vessels in vogue in this country, of which there are four, each claiming to be the best in manner of construction, and yet widely at variance. This, he states, causes great confusion and loss to ship-holders in foreign ports, and he urges as a remedy the adoption by the government of a universal system of rating, which he thinks could be done without interfering with the private rights of ship-owners. He argues, further, that the government ought to place all foreign passenger steamers under the same rules and regulations, as England applies the same law to the United States passenger vessels as well as her own. No matter what may be the nationality of passenger vessels, Great Britain compels them to comply with her own passenger laws, while the government of the United States permits all foreign passenger steamers to leave United States ports without compliance with the United States passenger steamboat laws, thus giving them extra privileges because they sail under a foreign flag. Mr. McKay urges the abolishment of this discrimination against our own vessels, and the placing of all bottoms on a common footing in this respect. But he does not consider it advisable that the government relief which he advocates should take the form a remission of duties on imported shipbuilding material, deeming it best for the government to pay the builder the difference between the cost of iron here and in England than to resort to the other step.

The Coolie Question in Cuba.

In view of the evident intention of the ultra Spanish party to reduce the eighty thousand Chinese now in Cuba to a condition of slavery, it becomes a grave question whether the point is not reached at which it is the bounden duty of the Christian and civilized powers of the world to interfere to prevent the execution of so atrocious a design. For it is apparent that, no matter what laws may have heretofore been passed by the now disregarded Spanish government, or by humane governors of the island, all laws and ideas of justice are at present trampled under foot, and that the Chinese now in Cuba are being made the victims of outrages as black and infamous as any which disgraced the days of Cortez. It is said that the Consuls of Great Britain, France, Italy, Holland, Belgium and Denmark, are engaged in drawing up a protest against Valmaseda's recent proclamation and the shameful proceedings subsequently had under it. In this protest it would seem eminently proper that our own Consul General should join. The Chinese in Havana are reported to be holding meetings in secret to see if some steps cannot be taken to secure the good offices of the British Consul in their behalf. The New York *Mail* sees no other alternative in the matter than for the Chinese government to declare war against the Spanish authorities in Cuba; and it argues that, although China has no navy, with her abundant supplies of money she could hire ships of war and stout fighters to man them, and within three months place a fleet on the coast of Cuba that would require the attention of the entire Spanish navy, besides conveying to the patriot Cubans arms enough to enable them to drive into Havana all the Spanish troops on the island, and this without so much as risking the life of a single Chinaman. Whether this plan would be as feasible as it looks, perhaps admits of argument; but that some means of putting a stop to the heinous crimes which in Cuba are disgracing the very name of civilization and humanity ought speedily to be adopted, would seem to admit of no question at all.

Winter Living in Florida.

We get up in the morning and eat a few oranges by way of preparing an appetite for breakfast. Mrs. M. and L. take theirs in their rooms. I take mine under the trees. After breakfast, which usually consists of about fifteen dishes, more or less, oftenest more, we go out for a walk. We usually begin under an orange tree; we always end there. There are 30,000 on the trees, which accounts for it. At dinner we have oranges again. They constitute the sixth course, each course having from one to thirty dishes. If they are not on the table we ask for them. We have never had to ask yet. They are both cooked and uncooked, skins on and off. After dinner we eat oranges under the trees. I forgot all about lunch. One day I counted eighteen dishes and two darkies; we had oranges, and had them again in the afternoon.—*Letter to the Boston Journal.*

QUADRILATERAL REPUBLICAN JOURNALS.

Horace White, Managing Editor of the Chicago Tribune.

[From Harper's Weekly.]

In the journalism of the West there have been marked changes in the past ten years; and no innovator and reformer in his profession has been more bold, judicious and successful than Mr. Horace White. He edits the most prosperous and influential of that quadrilateral of what we may call detached Republican journals, doing independent and not always passively obedient duty to the progressive party, which begins at Pittsburgh with Mr. Brigham's COMMERCIAL, embraces both the *Gazette* and *Commercial* at Cincinnati, sometimes includes the St. Louis *Democrat*, and, with the *Tribune* at Chicago, presents the most formidable bastion angle. It frequently happens that all these journals stand together spontaneously upon public questions; they have always respected each other; and yet each may be said to elect its own course, and to reveal the bent of mind of its conductor.

Horace White is the youngest of these editors, his years hanging well suspended between the thirtieth and fortieth mile stones. His life has been that of a Western student, relying for occupation for seventeen years upon journalism. He is a native of New Hampshire, and while a baby emigrated with his father to Beloit, Wisconsin. The father, a physician, died while Horace White was a child, and the young man owed a good Western college education to the equal and kindly care of a stepfather.

He is probably the only editor of an important daily paper in this country who has educated himself by a systematic, sequential and thorough primary course of reading and study, and this, pursued through a series of many unostentatious, modest years, giving him discipline and convictions together as it proceeded, brought him to the editorial chair with ripe acquirements and the will of a reformer. His predecessor, Mr. Jos. Medill, now Mayor of Chicago, had been a man of remarkable suggestiveness, fertility and public spiritedness, and had developed the *Tribune* to be the most popular newspaper in the Northwest. Many supposed that Mr. White's accession was fortuitous or circumstantially merely, and that his youth and relative want of experience would soon be made manifest. A few knew better. Mr. Norman Judd bore testimony to the keen, genial, but withal searching personal acquaintance of Mr. White with substratum polities; Mr. Coolbaugh, the leading banker of the Northwest, to his intimate acquaintance with finance as a science and a commerce; and men like Senators Grimes and Fessenden were aware of his rare yet never arrogant mental boldness. The *Tribune* immediately changed front, and while in accord with its party on all proper points, developed an individual conscience, a discretion, and a prescience in the public interests, and a definiteness of purpose on some issues as yet in abeyance, which indicated a spirit that had come to lead as well as to follow. The new editor might have been presumed a partisan extremist, for as early as 1856 he had been a secretary of the National Kansas Committee, and on him, as was testified before the Senate investigation, devolved almost exclusively the distribution of arms, clothing and money to John Brown and the free settlers of Kansas. But the Chicago *Tribune*, in Mr. White's hands, has not merely been a chastener of its own party locally—it has met the shock of the blind indignation of its party nationally. When the Chicago convention assembled, in the height of the impeachment trial panic, and the impotent rage of tens of thousands of baffled place-seekers or excited partisans demanded a victim, the *Tribune*, which had not opposed the trial, defended the Senators who had stopped the purpose of it. The whole multitude then spent their vengeance upon this newspaper and its editor. In the fury of the time some of Mr. White's associates lost courage. An opposition paper, which had cost its founders more than a million of dollars, appeared to have found its opportunity, and sought to build industriously in the dead lion's jaws. The occasion was a critical one in democratic journalism, and the issue proved that henceforward there was to be no martial law in partisanship over papers which owed the party, as a machine, nothing. The *Tribune* had its most prosperous year, commercially, following that revolt, while the organ of "the party" has expired.

Upon the subjects of tariff reform, currency reform, civil service, the limitation of the uses of party organization to issues of large polity rather than to mere patronage and civic rule, the Chicago *Tribune* has proceeded with zeal, conviction, and ability, and led the discussion in the West. It has labored to widen the charities of voters and of parties, and to break the violence of opinion. The measure of its power in these matters is it success. Earl De Grey, when in Washington, expressed the opinion that it was the ablest American journal.

Mr. White is an author and a translator as well as editor, and he was for some time an officer of the government under Secretary Stanton. He is a frail-looking man, with fine, expressive eyes, a large forehead and brain, a pale skin, and the stamp of a student. A true and sympathetic nature, yet never puling, hasty, nor overcredulous, a calm temperament, no greed for what is called success if it involves the least sacrifice of self-respect, and a disinclination for notoriety and office—these are qualities which enable him to wage a powerful, benignant, and earnest newspaper, which is leavening the West with high thoughts, and pointing it to true aims.

When the late fire swept away Mr. White's residence, barely giving him time to escape, and also burned the *Tribune* edifice and contents, in which $250,000 were invested, and imperiled a good-will and business of one million and a quarter dollars, in which he was a chief and the youngest sufferer, he was noticed for a few days to come quietly to his desk, and direct affairs in a meditative mood.

"He is a good deal cut up, is he not?" was asked of another editor.

"Not for his own losses. White is a man of a still, sympathetic nature, and he feels this misery upon so many whom he knows, and the loss of the city in which he took a good deal of pride."

Mr. White had the coolness, however, to write a narrative of the conflagration immediately, which filled an entire page of the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and was one of the most discriminative and touching compositions on the fire; it was given to the editor of the *Commercial* in recognition of a timely equipment of type. About this time another visiting editor said:

"Mr. White, I hope you bear the situation."

"Well," said Mr. White, I have one subject of paramount distress: there's Tooke's 'History of Prices,' in six volumes, absolutely irreplaceable, because it is out of print. I believe that's all that worries me."

The *Tribune*, it may be added, found its building, on examination, only half destroyed; and such is the vitality of standard newspaper property that the very necessities of the fire increased its advertisements, while the circulation expanded proportionate to the diminished demand for the cheaper and volatile journals. The fact is patent that, except in extraordinary instances, a newspaper cannot be deprived of the fruits of its enterprise by any differences with political parties, and that in great social and commercial calamities it is the new starting point. The citadel of a daily journal is the news, and advertisements are also news.

The publisher of the Chicago *Tribune*, Alfred Cowles, is of Ohio birth and Connecticut extraction—a sterling business man. One of its proprietors is Governor William Bross, who began the publication of journals in Chicago before any of his associates.

LITERARY, ARTISTIC AND MUSICAL NOTES.

A recent number of the *Illustrated London News* contains a full page engraving of "La Regina—a Venetian Dancing Girl," after a painting in the Dudley gallery, by Elihu Vedder. Of the picture the *News* says: "We are glad to know that the American painters, as well as sculptors, are manifesting the go ahead energy of their race, and many of them are distinguished by rare and original qualities."

Professor Rubini is reported to have discovered, in a cooper's shop of Boulogne, a young tenor, by the name of Devilliers, whose voice is said to surpass even Wachtel's in power and compass. The Professor thinks that the new star will be able to appear within three months at the Grand Opera House of Paris.

The Duke of Somerset has just published a remarkable book on "Christian Theology and Modern Scepticism." It develops in a striking manner the growing discontent of intelligent thinking men with ecclesiastical beliefs.

The first number of a new periodical, the *Canadian Monthly*, has just been issued at Toronto, with the object "of giving an organ to the intellectual life of Canada," an attempt which has frequently been made before, but has always failed from the scarcity of able contributors and the indisposition of the publishers to pay them.

It is said that the students whom war drew off from the seats of learning are now all flocking back to the German universities. Nearly all are overcrowded this winter, and it is remarked that the study of facts, as distinguished from the idealistic, has become the leading predilection with the young men, and is looked upon as a sign of a healthy national development.

Thank you, but we knew it already. A London literary journal says: "Among the things not generally known is the fact that the periodical literature of America is assuming a higher tone, and is even now, at its best, fit to stand side by side with the best which is being done in England to-day."

From Leipsic we hear of a new pianist of the highest order. The new *virtuoso* is a young Swedish lady of rare beauty and accomplishments. Her name is Erika Lie, and the most eminent musical critics compare her to Clara Schumann.

CONTRARY to general expectation comparatively little interest appears to be taken by publishers in this country in the international copyright question. The general opinion seems to be that a law which would be satisfactory and just to all parties concerned is not to be expected on the present basis of human nature, and that the best law that could now be passed would discriminate in favor of a few great houses, to the serious detriment of the smaller dealers. It is also urged that among honorable publishers, and the authors of books which are really valuable and advantageous to literature in all its departments, the general rule which at present prevails of making definitive pecuniary arrangements with regard to publication in other countries, is satisfactory to all parties concerned. The gist of opinion concerning the matter seems to be that little would, in any event, be gained by an international copyright law, and that it is impossible to frame one which shall bear equally on all.

VAN NOSTRAND'S *Eclectic Engineering Magazine*, the prospectus of which is published in this paper, is a publication which should circulate largely in this section. It is one of the very best in the country.

THE SNOW-DRIFT.

The snows are whirling, thick and fast,
The drifts assail my doorway;
I doubt me if a wilder blast
Blows o'er the hills of Norway.
But sit thee down my olden friend;
We twain will mock the weather;
And, while the fearful winds contend,
We'll have a night together.

O, many a year and many a storm
We twain have mocked at lightly;
And though our hearts to-night are warm,
Our heads are powdered whitely.
And snows have drifted o'er our souls,
To fall on wintry heather.
And hide from us the grassy knolls
Where rest our loves together.

Stir up the fire! we'll talk of love—
Of love, old friend, and sorrow;
For life, like rainbow arched above,
Its light through tears must borrow.
We'll talk of lips that clung to ours,
Though ours are now like leather;
We'll talk of girls, we'll talk of flowers,
That now are dust together.

Fill up the cup, old friend of mine,
Though tears have wet our lashes;
For all our dead we quaff the wine,
And pledge—to dust and ashes.
We'll bind to-night our friends and foes
With memory's silken tether;
And, underneath the drifting snows,
We'll love and hate together.

O! wintry heart! 'tis throbbing low—
O! wintry storm! 'tis pelting;
What boots it that we warm our snow?—
It turns to tears in melting.
But better tears than ice, old friend,
So tears we'll shed together;
And o'er our hearts a rainbow bend,
To light the stormy weather.

A. J. H. Duganne.

An Improved "Spark Arrester."

A correspondent at Blairsville sends us a description of an improved "spark arrester," for locomotive engines, designed more especially for straight or cylindrical stacks. It was invented by H. F. Reiner, an employee in the West Penn Railroad shops in Blairsville, and patented February 6, 1872. It consists of a wire screen in the form of a frustum of a cone, which is inverted and attached to the mouth of the smoke stack by its base, so as to extend downward therefrom to within a short distance of the base of an inverted funnel, used for deflecting the sparks against the top of the stack, arranged suitably therefor and receiving them from the sides of the screen after the force with which they are carried up is arrested; and below the funnel, which has a hole at the bottom, is an inverted conical cup into which the sparks are received, to be again delivered to the blast and forced up to the top of the stack as before, to be extinguished and broken so as to be carried off through the screen with the smoke, this operation being repeated until the sparks are fine enough for being so carried off and the fire extinguished. This invention is very simple, and is put into a stack at a small cost. It has been tesetd, and proves to be a most efficient spark arrester, preventing the escape of any considerable sparks or cinders, any that do escape being so small as to die out before reaching the ground.

Four Millions of Invalids.

At the lowest computation there are never less than four millions of invalids in the United States. Of this number probably more than three-fifths have neglected the ordinary precautions necessary for the preservation of health, and are suffering the punishment due to their carelessness. If the multitudes who are now afflicted with billiousness, indigestion, rheumatism, intermittent fever, irregularities of the bowels, general debility, nervous disorders, &c., had, at the very first symptoms of indisposition, invigorated, regulated and purified their systems with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, two-thirds of them would at this moment be performing the active duties of life, unannoyed by any ailment of the body or the mind.

This assertion is made advisedly. It is founded on experience, and is borne out by the testimony of a countless host of witnesses, whose attestations ever almost every variety of disease, and extend over a period of about twenty years. Of every thousand persons who take the Bitters, as a preventive of the complaints above enumerated, seven-eighths escape them entirely; and of every thousand who are actually attacked, and use the great Vegetable Tonic as a remedy, three-fourths are radically cured. These are not hap-hazard assertions, but statistical facts. They are based upon the results of inquiries made by more than fifty thousand persons, in various parts of the country, and upon the letters of prominent citizens of every State, it might almost be said, of every county in the Union.

PURE WHITE LEAD,

Pure White Lead. Flaxseed Oil. Flaxseed Oil. Turpentine. Turpentine. Varnishes. Varnishes. Paints of all kinds. Paints of all kinds. Sperm and Whale Oils. Sperm and Whale Oils.

And at the Lowest Prices, at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner Diamond.

Where also may be obtained the Purest Drugs and Medicines, selected particularly, for family use; also, Pure Wines and Brandies, guaranteed genuine, of my own importation. JOSEPH FLEMING.
84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

PURE POTASH,

Pure Potash, Pure Potash, Pure Potash, Pure Potash, Pure Potash, guaranteed strictly No. 1, always on hand at
JOS. FLEMING'S Drug Store,
No. 84 Market street, corner of Diamond.

DRY GOODS.

Always Complete.
THE STOCK OF
DRY GOODS,
TO BE FOUND AT
Jas. Caldwell's.

Pequot and Utica Sheetings 5-4, 6-4, 9-4 and 10-4 Wide.
All the Standard Brands of Shirting Muslins.
Lonsdale Cambric White Goods and Hamburg Embroideries.
Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings.
Barnsley's Damask Table Linens, Towels and Napkins.
Honey Comb and Marseilles Quilts.
New Prints, Chintzes and Ginghams.
Alpacas, Mohair Lustres and Brilianteens.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF
Mourning Dress Goods.
A large stock of BLACK SILKS from $1 00 to $5 00 per yard.
FANCY SILKS for Evening Dresses.
A choice lot of STRIPE DRESS SILKS at $1 00 per yard, just opened.
118 and 120 FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

IMPORTANT TO COAL MEN.

OFFICE OF THE CONSOLIDATED GAS CO.,)
Pittsburgh, February 15, 1872.
To Coal Companies and Firms desiring to ascertain the value of their Coal for Gas purposes, by the new process as now being introduced in this city under patents owned by the
"Smoke Consuming Heat and Gaslight Company of the United States,"
The opportunity is now presented to have the test made FREE OF CHARGE, after delivery of coal. A report of tests will be furnished, accompanied with a certificate of
R. H. SMITH, Official Gas Inspector of Allegheny County.
Companies who have already had tests made by the old process are SPECIALLY INVITED to try the new. Shipments of not less than one car load of Coal, Lump, Nut or Slack, to be consigned to
Charles H. Armstrong's Coke Yard,
On Pennsylvania Railroad, near Outer Depot.
Parties making shipments will please properly card and consign cars as above, and promptly advise by mail or otherwise, JOHN C. BARR, Secretary Consolidated Gas Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., giving address of Company making shipment, date of same, car number, &c.
P. W. MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

UPHOLSTERS.
E. EDMUNDSON & SON,
WHOLESALE ANF RETAIL MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MATTRESSES, COMFORTS,
BLANKETS,
And All Kinds of Bed Trimmings.
LACE CURTAINS, DRAPERIES AND
Fine Curtain Goods and Trimmings, Window Shades, Cornices, &c.
55 MARKET STREET.

Newspaper Advertising
A Card occupying One Inch of Space can be
INSERTED ONE MONTH
IN
37 Western Pennsylvania Newspapers,
FOR THIRTY-SEVEN DOLLARS.
Advertisements inserted in over 5,000 Newspapers at lowest rates. Send orders to
J. WEAVER & CO.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
TThs 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, for Burning Anthracite or Bituminous Coal or Coke.
COOKING RANGES, New and Desirable Patterns.
CHEAPEST FIRE GRATE, saving 30 to 40 Per Cent. of Coal.
STOVES—Cooking, Parlor and Office Stoves, good assortment. HOT AIR REGISTERS AND VENTILATORS, FRONTS, GRATES AND FENDERS.
Wholesale and Retail Prices Low. Give us a call.
JAMES OLD.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS
Sheeting Muslins, all widths,
Pillow Case and Shirting Muslins,
Tickings and Bed Checks,
Table Linens and Towelings,
Bu chers' Linen, Irish Linen.

SHIRT FRONTS,
Plain and Plaid Jaconets,
Plain and Plaid Nainsooks,
Striped and Figured P. K.'s.
A large stock of White Aprons, fancy trimmed, new styles.
Lace and Embroidered Collars.
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings.
Lace Edgings and Insertings.

HAIR PLAITS,
Chignons and Curls,
Ladies' and Gent's Underwear,
Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
AT VERY LOW PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BLACK SILKS,
OF A SUPERIOR MAKE,
JUST OPENED AND FOR SALE AT VERY LOW PRICES, BY
WHITE, ORR & CO.,
25 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS.

H. McCALLUM.
CARPETS.
51
FIFTH AVENUE.

SEASONABLE.
SPECIAL IMPORTATION OF
MATS,
JUST OPENED THIS WEEK.
Nothing repays its cost sooner in service and protection than a good
DOOR MAT,
Especially in Winter and early Spring. All imaginable styles in the greatest profusion, and at Lowest Prices.
OUR STOCK OF
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS, &c.,
As heretofore, the Largest in the city.
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
23 Fifth Avenue.

BARGAINS
IN
CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS,
WINDOW SHADES,
MATTINGS, &C.
In taking Stock we have found many Patterns that we don't expect to buy for the Spring Trade, and will therefore close them out at a Reduced Price to make room for New Goods.
Bovard, Rose & Co.
21 FIFTH AVENUE.

JEWELRY.

FINE JEWELRY, WATCHES
AND
SILVERWARE.
VERY LOW PRICES.
S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street, Allegheny City.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &C

M. WHITMORE, THOS. H. LANE, CHAS. T. NEALE, C. H. WOLFF, JOHN D. CHERRY.
Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Hardware and Cutlery,
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
NO. 50 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

Pure Bi-Carbonate of Soda.
We ask the attention of the Drug Trade to our
Natrona Bi-Carbonate of Soda
Prepared with especial reference to medicinal use. Its absolute purity and entire freedom from traces of Neutral Carbonate of Soda, Sulphate of Soda, common Salt and other impurities, render it
Nearly Tasteless,
And being bolted through fine bolting cloth, the finest state of division is insured.
We beg that the NATRONA BI-CARB SODA may be compared—not with any of the so-called "American Bi-Carbonate," prepared from Soda Ash, and containing more or less of its impurities, but with the most celebrated brands of "New Castle" or other "English" Bi-Carbonate, to any or all of which we guarantee the NATRONA BI-CARBONATE to be superior in ever requisite. The nature and purity of our raw material, "Cryolite," and the perfection and extent of our machinery enables us always to furnish an uniform and pure product not attainable by any other process. Our works for this manufacture are the largest in the world, and the only one in the United States not using Soda Ash.
Sulphuric Acid not entering into any steps of our process, the absence of every trace of Arsenic is insured, but which is well known to be present in all the ordinary Sodas of commerce.
For sale in kegs containg 112 pounds each by nearly all wholesale dealers or by the manufacturers.
THE PENNA. SALT M'FG CO.
CLIFFORD PEMBERTON,
General Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GEO. E. WILLIAMS..........LEVI DILLON.
Printing Presswork Establishment.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
No. 5 UNION STREET, Pittsburgh,
Between the foot of Fifth avenue and the Diamond.
Newspaper Publishers and others wanting the best of Presswork done, are solicited to give us their patronage. Our Presses are all new, and the largest in the city. We have also a Cutting Machine and a Newspaper Folding Machine. Wholesale Grocers wanting COFFEE LABELS PRINTED can be promptly supplied.
We have Composing Rooms to let to parties who wish to set their type in the same building with us.
GEO. E. WILLIAMS & CO.,
"Iron World Building," opposite Hare's Hotel.

CORNS,
BUNIONS AND DISEASED NAILS
Removed in a few minutes. All other diseas of the Feet treated successfully.
Office, 49 Sixth street, late St. Clair, Pittsburgh, Pa.
DR. PETERSON.
Office Hours—8:30 A. M. to 12 M. and 1 to 5:30 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

SPECIALTIES
FOR
Monday Morning, 19th Feb'y.
There will be on the Counters on Monday Morning and during the week, the following
Good Bargains.
At 6¼c, fast colored Light and Dark Prints, in short lengths, slightly imperfect.
At 8 1-3c, fast colored Purple Prints, best quality, slightly misprinted.
At 8 1-3c, Light and Dark Prints, fast colors, best cloths, slightly imperfect.
At 12½c, 4-4 Bleached Shirting Muslins.
At 14c, 4-4 Half Bleached Muslin, free from dressing.
At 12½c, fast colored Heavy Ginghams.
At 25c, fine French Chintzes, rich style stripes.

AT $1 12½ AND $1 25.
White Bed Quilts,
EXTRA LARGE SIZES.
At 37½c, fine black Alpaca Lustres,
At 44c, Pure Mohair black Lustres, } extra
At 50c, Pure Mohair black Lustres, } good
At 50c, fine black Alpaca Lustres, } value.
At 62½c, fine Black Alpaca Lustres,
At 60c, Japanese Silks, an extra bargain.
At 50c, Brown Velveteen Cords, for Boy's Suits,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

The People's Store
GREAT BARGAINS
IN
Winter Goods.
Before getting in our Spring Stock we will close out Odd Lots of Goods, in every department, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.
Secure Your Muslins Now!
We are still selling Muslins and all Domestic Goods at old prices, though the present market value is still advancing.
Gloves, Hosiery and Small Wares,
Of Every Kind, at Very Lowest Prices.
SPLENDID VALUE
AND VERY LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
Black and Colored Silks.
ALSO OF
Plain and Fancy Dress Goods,
Suitable for the Present Season.
SAMPLES SENT ON REQUEST.
ONE PRICE.
NOTE THE ADDRESS,
55 and 57 Fifth Avenue,
(MASONIC HALL BUILDING,)
Campbell, Williamson & Dick.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—Public notice is hereby given that the firm of
H. BOHLER & CO.,
Composed of H. BOHLER and W. W. PATRICK, has this day been dissolved.
W. W. PATRICK.
February 12, 1872. TTD

THE COPARTNERSHIP BETWEEN PHILLIPS, BRO. & CO. was dissolved January 20, 1872, by mutual consent, THOMAS L. PHILLIPS retiring. The business will be carried on by
PHILLIPS, BIGGERSTAFF & CO.,
Who will settle all the business of the late firm.
THOMAS L. PHILLIPS,
DAVID PHILLIPS,
JNO. BIGGERSTAFF,
JAMES DIGBY.

DISSOLUTION.
The firm of FAHNESTOCK & BIRNEY was dissolved by limitation on the 1st day of January, 1872. The business of the late firm will be settled by its successors, FAHNESTOCK & MURRAY.
J. M. FAHNESTOCK,
THOMAS BIRNEY.

IN RETIRING FROM THE ABOVE Firm I cordially recommend the new firm to the friends and customers of the late firm of FAHNESTOCK & BIRNEY.
THOMAS BIRNEY.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a Copartnership under the firm of
FAHNESTOCK & MURRAY,
AND WILL CONTINUE THE
Wholesale and Retail Hardware Business,
At the old stand, 56 WOOD STREET, and would solicit the patronage of the friends and customers of the old firm.
J. M. FAHNESTOCK,
A. S. MURRAY.
Pittsburgh, February 13, 1872.

THE FIRM OF
J. J. GILLESPIE & CO.
Was dissolved on the 1st day of January, 1872, by the withdrawal of LOUIS ENGLERT. A. C. McCALLAM, JR., was admitted a Partner, to date from January 1st, 1872. The name of the firm will remain as heretofore, will continue the PLATE, LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE BUSINESS, and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage so freely bestowed.
J. J. GILLESPIE,
A. S. WALL,
A. S. GILLESPIE,
tf A. C. McCALLAM, JR.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP—The Copartnership heretofore existing between JNO. D. McCORD, JAS. S. McCORD and D. F. AGNEW, under the firm name of D. F. AGNEW & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, January 15, 1872. All debts due by or to the late firm will be settled by the undersigned.
D. F. AGNEW.

THE BUSINESS OF THE LATE FIRM will be continued in all its branches, at the old place, by
D. F. AGNEW,
PENN BOILER WORKS,
tf Corner Railroad and Twentieth sts., Pittsburgh.

Haines & Sheibler,
SUCCESSORS TO
CARR, M'CANDLESS & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
DRY GOODS,
No. 94 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
J. B. HAINES, F. G. SHEIBLER, } General Partners.
DAVID McCANDLESS, Special.

PROPOSALS.

Notice to Engine and Pump Builders.

SEALED PROPOSALS

Will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, 3 o'clock P. M., February 20th, for the Construction and Erection of ENGINE AND PUMP for the Allegheny Water Works. Bidders will state at what price the Work will be done per pound, or so much in the aggregate for the work complete.
Plans can be seen and Specifications had at the Office of WM. PAUL, JR., Superintendent of Water Works.
The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.
W. M. PORTER, Controller.

SASH!
We have an immense Stock of DOORS, SASH, SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS, FLOORING, SIDING, SHINGLES, and GENERAL BUILDING MATERIAL.

8x10	1 inch thick,	12 lights	35c.
8x10	1¼ inch thick,	12 lights	55c.
9x12	1¼ inch thick,	12 lights	70c.
9x16	1¼ inch thick,	12 lights	80c.
12x24	1¼ inch thick,	4 lights	90c.
13x24	1¼ inch thick,	4 lights	90c.

Every size kept on hand.
CLF R O. G. DOORS, RAISED PANEL.
2 feet 6x6 feet 6 inches, 1¼ thick.........$2 80
2 feet 8x6 feet 8 inches, 1¼ thick.........3 10
2 feet 10x6 feet 10 inches, 1¼ thick.........3 40
Best 18 inch Sawed Shingles..........$6 00 per M.
MELLON BROTHERS, East Liberty,
TThs Wilkins Postoffice, Allegheny county, Pa.

Feathers and Beeswax
ALL GRADES.
F. G. CRAIGHEAD,
262 LIBERTY STREET

FRAZIER, METZGER & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in Manilla Coffee, Hardware, Glass, Carpet, Baling, Roofing, Rag and Straw Papers. Office and Warehouse, No. 82 Third avenue.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
New Dress Goods.
BLACK ALPACAS,
COLORED ALPACAS.
Black and Colored Dress Silks
CASSIMERES,
FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.
NEW PRINTS,
Percales and Chintzes.
A COMPLETE STOCK OF
MOURNING GOODS.
Black French Merinos,
Black Gros De 'Londres,
Black Poplins,
Black Crape Cloths.
A LARGE STOCK OF LONG AND SQUARE
BLACK THIBET SHAWLS,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

BARGAINS
IN
HOSIERY!
100 DOZEN
Full regular made Cotton Hose, for Ladies, at 25c per pair.
FULL AND COMPLETE LINES OF
Cotton Hosiery,
In Every Grade, AT LOWEST PRICES. Now is the time to make your purchases for Spring and Summer Wear.
500 PIECES
New Hamburg Flouncings,
EDGINGS AND INSERTINGS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
150 DOZEN
Ladies' Silk Neck Scarfs,
At 50 cents Each, a Rare Bargain.
Also, all the Newest Styles of NECK DRESSING RIBBONS, &c., just received and for sale at
JOS. HORNE & CO.'S
RETAIL STORES,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

Wylie Avenue Savings Bank,
NO. 153 WYLIE AVENUE,
(CORNER ELM STREET.)
CAPITAL STOCK.............$200,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE.
Six per cent. paid on time deposits. Collections made on all accessable points.
Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and Saturday evenings from 6 to 9 o'clock.
WM. B. HAYS, President,
E. P. JONES, Vice President,
W. W. SCOTT, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL TRUST CO.,
No. 423 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
Capital, - $100,000.
STOCKHOLDERS INDIVIDUALLY LIABLE
DEPOSITS IN SUMS OF $1 00 AND UPWARDS RECEIVED.
Deposits received and 5 Per Cent. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections, and proceeds promptly remitted. Discount Days, TUESDAY and FRIDAY.
DIRECTORS:
ROBERT DICKSON, JAMES M. TAYLOR, WM. B. BRICKELL, WM. SMITH, JAMES TAYLOR, F. KANE, JACOB AHL, WM. CRAWFORD, JR., CHAS. H. ARMSTRONG, WM. J. FRIDAY, M. GRAVER, C. VAN BUREN, H. GERWIG.
ROBERT DICKSON, President.
JAS. M. TAYLOR, Vice President.
ROBERT J. GREER, Cashier.

Tradesmen's National Bank,
WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.
MONEY LOANED
ON
UNITED STATES BONDS COLLATERAL.
ACCOUNTS SOLICITED.
A. BRADLEY..........President.
W. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR..........Cashier.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers,
COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)
Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Government Bonds.
Sight Drafts on London.

50 Cents on the Dollar
Gold & gold plated
Jewelry & Fancy Goods
In great Variety
Selling at Half Price
At D. H. Evans's
Department Store
No. 59 5th Avenue
New goods rec'd
Daily

J. B. HOLLEY,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
AND DEALER IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, HAY, BUTTER, EGGS, CHEESE, POTATOES, FRUITS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE GENERALLY,
No. 13 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Consignments respectfully solicited.
REFER BY PERMISSION TO
Ira B. McVay & Co., Bankers, Pittsburgh;
McCullough & Smith, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Johnston & Colvin, Grocers, Pittsburgh;
Marshall, Kennedy & Co., City Flour Mills, Pittsburgh;
W. S. Meek, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
D. S. Knox, Cas. Mo'ng. Nat. Bank, Brownsville, Pa.;
B. F. Flenniken, Cas. First Nat. Bank, Waynesburg.

MANUFACTURERS.

STEEL CASTINGS
UNDER HAINSWORTH'S PATENT.
We are making Steel Castings, Smooth, True, Free from Porosity, capable of receiving Very High Polish. Can be Forged or Welded easily as Bar Steel, and Stronger than Forged Iron. Send for Circular.
PITTSBURGH STEEL CASTING CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROLLS
BAGALEY YOUNG & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO BOLLMAN & BAGALEY)
Patent Semi-Steel
AND
Cast Iron Chill Rolls,
Sand Rolls and Pinions,
Cast and Finished to Order at the Lowest Current Rates.
Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at least Fifty Per Cent.
PHŒNIX ROLL WORKS,
41st, 42d and Valley R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS.

ROOFS
WM. B. SCAIFE & SONS,
Nos. 119 and 121 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
Iron Roof Frames,
COVERED WITH
CORRUGATED IRON
Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.
MANUFACTURES
Corrugated Iron
FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
The demand for CORRUGATED IRON increases yearly as its merits become known, for Siding, as well as Covering all classes of Manufacturing Establishments where it is desirable to decrease the amount of wood used as a safety from fire.

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips
MANUFACTURERS OF
Merchant Iron,
AND
HEAVY HARDWARE,
Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head, Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
Nuts, Washers and Coach Screws, Harrow Teeth, Plow Handle Extension Rods, &c.
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes,
For BRIDGES, DAMS, PIERS, BREAKWATER and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.
HOOK AND EYE SCREW AND SCREW AND STRAP HINGES.
Originators and Patentees of their new line of
WAGON HARDWARE,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree and other Labor Saving odd shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
91 and 92 Water Street and 114 and 116 First Avenue,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOTTEN & CO.
Fulton Foundry,
Cor. Twenty-fourth and Railroad Sts.,
Twelfth Ward, Pittsburgh.
Rolling Mill Castings,
Blast Furnace Engines,
PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS
AND
WINDOW HEADS.
CASTINGS MADE OUT OF GUN IRON, WHEN DESIRED. ROLLS TURNED.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.
A. GARRISON & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILLED AND SAND
ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,
ROTARY SQUEEZERS,
HASKINS' PATENT DOUBLE SPIRAL PINIONS,
AND
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
Office and Warehouse, 209 Liberty Street.

KEYSTONE BRIDGE CO.
BUILDERS OF
Iron and Wooden Bridges,
Wrought Iron Turn-Tables, Roofs, &c.
OFFICES:
Twenty-ninth and Railroad Sts., Pittsburgh;
No. 426 Walnut Street, Philadelphia;
No. 94 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

NOVELTY WORKS.
Pittsburgh Novelty Works
FOUNDED A. D., 1833.
MOORHEAD, ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of FAIRBANKS' PATENT
PLATFORM AND COUNTER
SCALES,
Janus-Faced Patent Door Locks and Latches, Paint and Coffee Mills, Malleable Iron Castings, &c.
Corner of First Avenue and Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Carnegie, Kloman & Co.
THE UNION IRON MILLS,
PITTSBURGH,
MANUFACTURERS OF
BRIDGE IRON, PATENT SOLID ROLLED WROUGHT IRON BEAMS,
Girders, Channel Iron, Angles, Plates, Axles, Post Iron, Splice Bars, Merchant Bar, Forgings, &c.
GENERAL OFFICE AND WORKS, PITTSBURGH
Eastern Office, 19 Broad street, New York.
Western Office, 94 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Lithograph of Sections furnished on application

NATIONAL
Locomotive and Machine Works.
Smith, Dawson & Baily,
MANUFACTURERS OF
LOCOMOTIVES,
Machinists, Boiler Makers and Founders
OFFICE:
No. 5 Monongahela House, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Works at Connellsville, Fayette county, Pa.

PORTER, BELL & CO.,
BUILDERS OF
Light Locomotives
FOR
Narrow Gauge Railroads,
Contractors' use, Furnaces, Mines and other special service.
Office 98 Water street.
Works corner Fiftieth street and A. V. R. R.

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,
$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.............DAVID GREGG.

Directors.

JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT
ROBERT JAMISON, HARTLEY HOWARD,
B. L. FAHNESTOCK, L. J. BLANCHARD,
DANIEL EUWER, C. S. FETTERMAN.
DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

$20,000 TURTLE CREEK DIVISION BONDS,

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE R.R., AT 86 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

CITY OF PITTSBURGH WATER LOAN, AT PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

MONDAY EVENING, February 19, 1872.

There is no change in monetary matters aside from that noted in our last report. The banks are still holding in their discount lines, and outside paper is very difficult to negotiate, and cannot be placed without paying full rates. Bank rates bring from eight to ten per cent. and at the inside rate but few are accommodated.

The bankers of this city are aiding in every way the prosecution of business which has a legitimate bearing, but they are unwilling to uphold speculative enterprises, unless at wide margins. Borrowers are very numerous, but only the best collaterals command money. Outside rates may be quoted at from 10 to 15 per cent. Parties interested should bear in mind that the 22d of February is a legal holiday, when all the banks will be closed, and paper maturing on that day must be met on the 21st. Forgetfulness of this fact often gives a good many "turkeys" to the notaries. If our telegrams are correct, we have to note a very marked advance in Pennsylvania Central Railroad stock, the highest point registered since the stock dividend.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	115¼	115⅜	115¼
U. S. Bonds of 1862	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1864	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	110⅝	110⅝	110⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1868	112¼	112¼	112¼
10-40s	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
New 5s	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
Gold	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
Currency 6s	114	114	114¼

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	110⅜
United States 6s of 1881	115¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1864	110⅞
United States 5-20s of 1865	111⅜
United States 10-40s	110⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	110⅝
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	111⅜
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¼
Union Pacific Railroad	
Central Pacific Railroad	
Currency Pacifics	114

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

February 19, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜	110⅜
Canton	.....	81	.....	81	.....	.....
West'n Union Tel	69⅜	69⅜	.....	69⅜	.....	68⅞
Quicksilver	.....	34⅝	.....	35	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
Adams Express	.....	93⅜	.....	93⅜	.....	.....
Wells-Fargo Ex	.....	68⅜	.....	67	.....	.....
American Express	.....	69	.....	68⅜	.....	.....
United States Ex	.....	64⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Central	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97	97
N. Y. Central scrip	92⅜	92⅜	92⅜	92⅞	92⅜	92⅜
Erie	31⅜	31	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜	31⅜
Reading	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜	113⅜
Michigan Central	.....	.....	.....	118	.....	.....
Michigan Southern	91	91	90⅞	91	90⅞	90⅞
Illinois Central	.....	134	.....	132	.....	.....
Cleveland & Pitts	90⅜	90⅜	.....	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜
Chicago & North'n	74	74⅜	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞
Do. preferred	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	91	90⅜	90⅜
Rock Island	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
St. Paul	55⅜	55⅜	55⅜	56⅜	55⅜	56⅜
Do. preferred	75⅜	75⅜	76	75⅜	75⅜	75⅜
Wabash	.....	78⅜	.....	75⅜	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	86	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
Ohio and Miss'pi	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜
Chicago and Alton	.....	121	.....	121⅜	.....	.....
Do. preferred	.....	124	.....	.....	.....	.....
Boston, H'ford & E	.....	3⅜	.....	3⅜	.....	.....
Harlem	.....	110⅜	.....	111⅜	.....	.....
New Jersey Central	.....	110⅜	.....	110⅜	.....	.....
Union Pacific	34⅜	35⅜	36⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜

	11:30 A.M.				
Tennessee State bonds	66⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do. new	66⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, July	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina, April	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri sixes	94⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....

—ENGLISH COINAGE.—The report recently issued by the Master of the Mint, in London, states that during 1870 there were issued 24,339,621 coins, of the aggregate value of $15,914,792. This includes the nickel coinage of Jamaica, the bronze coinage of Jersey, and the coinage of Canada and Newfoundland. The total value of the gold coinage struck was $13,848,660; of the silver, $1,048,416, and of the bronze, $163,966. There were no farthings struck, as there was no demand for that coin. The average value of the gold coinage annually struck at the Mint is $25,000,000, but in 1869 it amounted to $45,000,000, and $32,500,000 was the amount assigned for coinage in 1871. The Mint on Tower Hill is one of the places of interest for strangers in London, but admission can only be obtained by special order. According to the report the number of visitors during 1870 was 1,414.

—There are twelve banks in this State in existence under the State Free Banking Law, and the following are their respective capitals, outstanding circulations and securities held for the payment of the same on the first day of January, 1872:

Banks.	Capital.	Circ'n.	Secur's.
Clearfield County	$50,000	$1,486	National
Downingtown	100,000	200	$200
Milton	76,600	706	1,000
Farmers', Mt. Joy	65,000	955	National
F. & Mech., Shippen'g	75,000	1,500	1,500
Venango	300,000	6,056	Receiver
Petroleum	500,000	8,726	Receiver
Government	200,000	4,000	National
National of Penn'a	500,000	1,738	2,000
Mifflin County	25,000	815	100,000
Millers' & Miners	50,000	1,999	2,000
Mechanicsburg	80,000	49,085	National

—The Auditor General of the State reports that there have been neither receipts nor expenses at his office during 1871 on account of banks organized under the General Banking law. This system of banking went into operation in this State in 1860. As the above exhibit shows, the banks established under the system have been pretty effectually absorbed by the National Bank system and by failures.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	64¼	Lehigh Valley R. R.	62
Phila. and Erie	26¼	North Penn'a R. R.	56
Lehigh Navigation	30¼	Camden and Amboy	126
Catawissa	46	Schuylkill Navigat'n	16
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	42	Reading	56⅜

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Beeves in fair demand this week; sales 1,800 at 7½a8c for extra Pennsylvania and western steers; 5½c for a few choice; 6½a6c for fair to good; 5a6c for common. Sheep in fair demand; sales 15,000 at 6a10c. Hogs higher; sales 3,792 at $7 15a8 50.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, February 19.—Wheat steady and ½alc higher; extra $1 64; amber $1 60. Corn firm; yellow 51c. Oats dull; State 39½c. Cloverseed $5 60.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 19, 1872.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were 36 cars or about 648 head. In addition to these, Sadler, Havens & Co. drove from East Liberty some 30 odd head, and Holmes, Lafferty & Co. 73, which, with a few scattering lots from the surrounding country, made fully 800 head on sale this morning. The quality of the cattle, taking the lots all through, was the best here for some time. There have been some better stock on sale other weeks, but the drovers all remarked that the offerings were principally good and very even with no bad tail ends. The market opened up very slow, and at eight o'clock, at which time there is generally a good many sold, we think we can safely say that not 50 head of cattle had changed hands. The trade ruled slow throughout the day, butchers holding back and claiming that Lent would effect their markets greatly. Judging from the way they talked of Lent hurting their markets one would think that very little meat would be eaten by this community for some time, a thing known to the contrary. By holding back and bearing hard on the sellers the market, as above stated, ruled slow, as all the cattle offered were bought high this week, and dealers parted with them at the prices very reluctantly. A few sold as high as $7 75 per hundred lbs., but they were four to five year old steers, good blood and well fatted, almost what could be called show cattle. On the whole the market was, to use the expression of drovers, tough, with prices a shade lower than last week. At eleven o'clock there were still a good many unsold, which with a load or two not put on sale were sent to East Liberty.

Stockers.

The number of stock cattle on sale this morning was exceedingly small. There were a fair number of buyers on hand, but most of them had to go home without making any purchases. Trade in this kind of stock continues limited, drovers all claiming that there is no money in it. Good straight stockers sell slow at prices from $4 50 to $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Prices.

Following are the prices at which the different grades of stock sold: Extra 1,300 to 1,400 steers, fat and smooth, $6 50 to $7; prime 1,200 lb steers, from $6 25 to $6 50; medium 1,100 lb steers, $5 50 to $5 75; common butchers' steers, $4 75 to $5; bulls, $3 to $4 50; cows, heifers, &c., $3 to $4 50. Stockers, $4 50 to $4 75.

Arrivals.

The following are the receipts at the Allegheny yards for the week ending to-day, as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, Cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad:

	Cars.
J. Needy, from Newark, Ohio	2
Rothchild & Zeigler from Xenia, O	2
C. F. Lablin from Canton, O	1
J. E. Winger, from Orrville, O	1
John Ault, from Orville, O	1
N. C. Hollan, from Newark, O	1
W. C. Mulholland, from Newark, O	1
Marks & Bro., from Crestline, O	4
J. W. Fannagan, from Oakland, Ind	1
J. Shamburg, from Chicago	2
M. Varner from Chicago	4
Greenwald & K., from Chicago	3
Rothchild & R., from Chicago	3
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	3
S. Lowenstein, from Chicago	4
S. Krause, from Chicago	1
W. L. Frater, from Chicago	1
G. B. Richards & Co., from Chicago, mixed stock	1
Total	36

Cattle Sales.

James Hunter sold on commission 18 head common to medium Ohio stock at prices running from $4 80a6 30 ₩ 100 lbs.

Rothchild & Zeigler retailed 51 head Chicago cattle at figures from $5 5la6 75.

Jacob Shamberg sold 17 head Chicago cattle at prices from $6a7; also, 24 head stockers at $4 65.

Peter Hartman retailed 16 head Chicago cattle at figures from $6 00a6 75.

Holmes, Lafferty & Co. sold 34 Illinois and 39 head common Indiana cattle at prices running from $4 50 $7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

M. Krauss sold 30 head Chicago cattle, at figures from $5 75 to $7 25.

M. Varner sold 59 head Chicago cattle, at figures from $5 50 to $7 00 ₩ 100 lbs; also, 25 head stockers, common, at $4 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

J. Needy sold 30 head good Ohio stock, at prices from $6 75 to $7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Sadler, Havens & Co. sold 36 head Illinois cattle, from $5 75 to $7 00.

E. Katz sold 24 head Chicago cattle at prices from $5 50 to $6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

Keefer & Byer sold 18 head Chicago stock, from $5 50 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs; also, 18 Ohio cattle, from $5 50 to $6 75.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 65 head Chicago and Indiana cattle at prices ranging from $5 00 to $7 00.

Simon Marks & Bro sold 68 head Chicago and Ohio cattle at figures from $5 50 to $7 00 ₩ hundred lbs.

S. Lowenstein sold 38 head Ohio cattle at prices from $5 25 $6 75.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 17 Ohio cattle at prices running from $6 00 to $7 50.

S. Truerman retailed 31 head Ohio cattle from $5 75 to $7 50.

S. Shamberg sold 20 head Ohio cattle at figures from $4 56 to $6 ₩ hundred lbs.

Carr & McCallister sold 30 head Ohio cattle at figures $5 50 to $7 75.

Sheep.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was a little larger than last week, running pretty close to 400 head. The offerings consisted of both common and good. The market opened up a little slow, though after it fairly commenced it continued active until the close. Dealers report trade fair and prices pretty good on the best grades of stock. Following are sales as reported:

Schedmantel & Fitnner sold 34 head Butler county sheep, averaging 95 lbs, at $7 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Neely & Fairley sold 80 head Armstrong county sheep at prices running from $3 00 to $7 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

J. W. Stewart retailed 80 head Ohio sheep at figures from $5 50 to $8 00 ₩ 100 lbs.

J. Keefer sold 80 head of Lawrence county, Pa., sheep at prices from $5 75 to $7 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

Hogs.

The number of hogs on sale this morning, although small, was much larger than last week. The market was slow, butchers being unwilling to pay the advance asked by sellers. Lately good hogs have advanced considerably, and dealers have some difficulty in getting a supply for the trade. Following are sales as reported:

Jacob Rothschild sold 200 head at prices from $6 25 to $6 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

G. Emmick & Co. sold 250 head at figures from $5 to $5 75.

T. B. Anderson sold 19 head of Ohio hogs at $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

F. Hector retailed 150 head western stock at prices from $5 to $6.

Saddler, Havens & Co. sold 25 head Ohio hogs at $5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

Jacob Needy sold 50 head Ohio hogs at $5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY, February 20, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market yesterday was demoralized—prices weak and uncertain. The news from the oil regions was more favorable to buyers than sellers. Sales were made at a decline from Saturday's figures. We quote nominally as follows:

CRUDE.

The raw material was offered yesterday, for the various deliveries: Spot 10c; February 10c; S O till July 10c; B O till July 11¼a11½c; B O all year 12a12¼c. For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was quiet. Nothing of importance was transacted: Spot 21½c; February 21½c; March 22½c; April 23c; May and June 24a24½c for oil delivered in the East.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, February 19.—The *Courier* says: The market continues inactive and a shade weaker. Following are the

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road, seller March	$3 65
2,000 bbls upper road, spot	3 65
2,000 bbls upper road, sellers March	3 62½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 62½
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 60
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 72½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 75
1,000 bbls lower road, 46 gravity	3 80
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 00

NEW YORK, February 19, Closing of 18th.—The market remains very quiet, with prices unsettled and nominal; crude in bulk 13½; refined 22c; Philadelphia weak. We quote refined 21½a21¾c.

PETROLEUM CENTER, February 19.—Market quiet and unchanged at $4 00a4 05.

ROUSEVILLE, February 19.—Market quiet and dull at $3 85a3 90.

OIL CITY, February 19.—Market unsettled and weak; ordinary on lower road held at $3 70; 47 gravity at Oil City $3 97½.

TITUSVILLE, February 19.—$3 60 bid, $3 65 asked for spot; futures unchanged and nothing doing.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Market dull; nothing doing; S W 22½c; crude 11¼c; cases 27½c; February 21½a21¾c; March 22¼a22½c.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

NEW YORK, February 19.—Refined 22c; Crude 13½c. Market quiet and steady.

TITUSVILLE, February 19.—Market quiet and dull; $3 60 bid, $3 62½ asked.

OIL CITY, February 19.—Market dull at $4 00a4 05.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, February 19.—Market very dull and quiet; spot held at $3 70a3 75. No sales.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—February 21½a21¾c; March 22½a22½c; April 23c; crude 11½c.

ROUSEVILLE, February 19.—Market dull and quiet at $3 65a3 70.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	228
Wm Stewart	Riverside Oil Works	80
B S Duncan	Riverside Oil Works	240
Pitts and B Co	Cochran Yards	234
J K Barbour	Standard Oil Works	80
J K Barbour	Eagle Oil Works	456
T P Miller	Eagle Oil Works	154
B S Duncan	Standard Oil Works	790
B S Duncan	Cochran Yards	160
J Bushnell	Brilliant Oil Works	74
J Bushnell	Crystal Oil Works	394
J Bushnell	National Oil Works	234
H. McKelvey	Vesta Oil Works	228
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	80

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
National Oil Works	472	Riverside Oil Works	320
Cochran Yards	394	Eagle Oil Works	610
Brilliant Oil Works	24	Crystal Oil Works	394
Sunbeam Oil Works	80	Vesta Oil Works	268
Standard Oil Works	870		
Total			3,743

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, February 17, 1872.

H W C Tweddle, 130 bbls to N Y C and H R R Co, New York.

Total 130

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Holdship & Co, 114 barrels to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 114

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, February 19, 1872.

REMARKS.—The market opens upon a trade uniform in almost every particular, the changes and variations from last week being too slight to merit special mention. No advance in flour has yet been realized. Dealers are holding stocks firmly at quotations, but seem shy of venturing upon another advance, so soon following in the wake of the last. The near approach of the resumption of navigation may have a salutary effect, and check the advance in prices. Stocks are ample to meet all the demands of the local trade, with some to spare for shipment. Wheat continues in light receipt and prices firm, though not higher. In the lines of groceries and bacon and provisions we are reported a moderately fair trade demand at unchanged prices. The supply of butter, though larger, has scarcely brought forward enough prime to meet the demand. Eggs continue scarce and rule high. We omit our usual extended quotations.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—Cotton firm; middling 22½c. Flour firm; family $7 25a7 40. Wheat advanced to $1 55a1 60. Corn firm at 47c. Oats steady at 42a45c. Barley firm at 70a80c. Sugar firm; New Orleans 9a11c. Linseed oil 87a89c. Eggs lower at 27a28c. Butter firm at 20a25c. Cheese steady at 15½a16½c. Clover seed dull and drooping at $9 50a9 75. Mess pork firm; sales at $13 25. Lard firm at 9a9½c. Bulk meats steady for sides; sugar-cured sides, clear rib, at 6½c; sides, clear, held at 6½c; shoulders dull at 5c. Bacon firm; sides 7¼a7½c. Hogs firm at $4 60a5; receipts 800 head. Whisky declined to 86c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—Cotton—demand light but firm at 22½c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—Cotton firm; low middling 21½c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 110⅜.

NEW YORK, February 19—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 6 to 7 per cent.

GOLD.

The gold market advanced to 110½ on increased strength in foreign exchanges, but declined to 110⅜ when it was announced that the House of Representatives had taken the duty off tea and coffee. Loans were from 2 to 5 per cent. Clearings about $21,000,000.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109½.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm and in fair demand.

Coupons 1881	115⅜	5-20s, 1867	111⅜
5-20s, 1862	110⅞	Coupons 1868	112⅜
5-20s, 1864	110⅞	10-40s	110⅜
5-20s, 1865	111⅜	Currency 6s	114⅜
5-20s, 1865, new	110⅝		

STATE BONDS.

State bonds firm in Tennessees and steady on remainder of the list.

Missouri sixes	94½	Virginias, old	52
Tennessees, old	66½	North Carolinas, old	33
Tennessees, new	66½	North Carolinas, new	18
Virginias, new	55		

STOCKS.

In the stock market Union Pacific has been the feature. Dealings very heavy during the morning. At intervals there was a wide difference between the price in a regular way and on sellers options. The extreme difference was one per cent. seller 10, 1½ per cent. seller 30, and two per cent. seller 60. The stock was loaned at 5 per cent. for carrying in the morning, but afterwards loans were flat and finally 1-64 to 1-32 was paid for the use of stock until to-morrow. A great deal has been done to-day in the way of putting out seller's options. The transfer books for the annual meeting close on Saturday next, and the annual election takes place on March 6. It is generally conceded that Col. Scott will retire from the Presidency of the Company, and that Hon. Horace F. Clark will be his successor. The advance in Union Pacific carried up the whole market about ⅜ to ⅝ per cent in the morning, but in the afternoon the bears disputed any further rise, and the general market dropped off ½ to ⅝ per cent. With the exception of Union Pacific the general list closed dull at the lower prices.

Western Union	69	New Jersey Central	110⅜
Quicksilver	34⅜	St. Paul	55⅜
Adams Express	93⅜	do pref'd	75⅜
Wells, Fargo & Co	57	Wabash	75⅜
American Express	69	do pref'd	86
U. S. Express	65⅜	Fort Wayne	97⅜
Pacific Mail	57⅜	Terre Haute	21
New York Central	97	do pref	55
N. Y. Central Scrip	92⅜	Chicago & Alton	121⅜
Erie	31	do pref	123
do pref'd	60	Ohio & Mississippi	44
Harlem	111⅜	C C & C	88
do pref'd	130	*Burlington & Quincy	135
Reading	113⅜	Lake Shore	90⅜
Mich Central	118	Panama	21⅜
Cleveland & Pitts	90⅜	Illinois Central	132
Northwestern	73⅜	Union Pacific	36⅜
do pref'd	91⅜	C P Bonds	102⅜
Rock Island	111⅜	Union	91⅜

*Extra-dividend.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, February 19, 1872.

FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm; holders of superfine found no difficulty in obtaining higher prices for desirable lots, wanted for Southern orders; prices ranged from $6 to $6 12½.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm but closed dull: No 1 spring $1 29; No 2 spring $1 25⅜al 26; seller March $1 26½. Corn firm; No 2 mixed 40½c; seller March 40¾. Oats dull but unchanged; No 2 32½a32⅝c; rejected 29½a29⅝c; seller March 32½c. Rye firm; No 2 73c. Barley firm; No 2 fall 59½c for regular, and 60a60½c for fresh.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork closed dull at a slight advance, $12 42½; seller March $12 55. Lard firm at 8.80c; seller March 8.95c. Meats of all kinds in fair demand at previous quotations.

HOGS—Active and advanced; extreme range $4 40a4 90; bulk of sales $4 40a4 50; most of the purchases were for shipping; packers were free buyers of dressed hogs at $5 05, with some extra lots at $5 10.

WHISKEY—86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Cotton steady; middling uplands at 22½c. Flour steady; superfine western and State $6 10a6 50; common to good extra $6 90a7 05; good to choice $7 05a7 60; white wheat western extra $7 60a7 85; extra St. Louis $7 00a9 50. Rye flour more active at $4 10a5 15. Corn meal unchanged. Whisky more active at 91a91½c. Wheat steady; No 1 spring, afloat, $1 64; good to choice do, in store, $1 61a1 62; choice No 2 spring Chicago, in store, $1 56½; winter red and amber western $1 64a1 73. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn heavy; new western mixed, afloat, 72a72½c; yellow western 72½a73½c. Oats lower; western and Ohio, in store and afloat, 51½a54½c. Eggs more active and firmer at 32a35c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio 19½a21½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining 9½a9¾c; Cuba 8¾a10c; Molasses dull; New Orleans 48a80c. Rice dull at 8a8¾c. Crude petroleum 13a13½c; refined 22c. Turpentine steady at 84½a85c. Pork steady; new mess $14 00a14 25; old $13 37; prime $12 00; new prime mess $14 00; mess, June and July, $14 50. Beef quiet; mess $9a11; extra $11a13; hams steady at $23a26; tierce nominal. Dressed hogs steady at $5 87. Cut meats steady; shoulders 5½a6c; hams 8½a9½c; middles quiet. Lard steady; No 1 prime steam 9¼a9½c; kettle 9¾c. Butter quiet at 9a22c. Cheese dull at 13a17c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—Beeves—Total receipts 7,260; lack of cars to bring stock kept several hundred back; arrivals to-day 148 cars at Communipaw, 81 at Hundredth street and 42 at Weehawken, making 4,400. The market opened fair, with a few premium 9 cwt grades at 13½c; choice cattle scarce and quite as high as last week; fair to good cattle were slow before the close at 11a12½c, declining before night; ordinary at 10a11½c, were ½c off at the close, and some left; the market averaged scant 11½c. Sales 5 cars Illinois 1,225 lbs at 11c, 57 lbs ₩ cwt; 5 cars extra Ohio 12½a13½c; a lot of 6 cwt Missouri 10½c. Only 1 car Texans on sale.

Sheep—Total receipts, 30,500, with 12,000 to-day; market overcrowded and ½a¾c lower, or 6½a7½c for ordinary to fair, and 8a9c for good to extra. Sales 1 car 150 lbs Canada at 9½c; three cars State 85 lbs, at 8½c; three cars Illinois, 91 lbs, at 7½c; two cars 83 lbs, at 6½c. The market closed bad.

Hogs—Receipts, 5,400 live and 7,900 dressed for the week; to-day 73 cars; live are worth 4¾a5½c; dressed sell at 6½a6¾c for heavy, and 6½c for light, with 5¾a5⅞c as the price of Western dressed; market weak.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, February 19.—The dry goods market is rather quiet, yet prices keep advancing. Heavy brown sheetings have taken another jump; Atlantic A advanced to 15c; do H to 14½c; Pacific extra to 14½c; Augusta, yard wide, to 13½c; do 3-4 to 10½c; Indian head heavy brown sheetings to 15c; Nashua R to 14½c, and O do to 13½c, being a general advance on all the above makes of ½c ₩ yard.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, February 19.—Flour firm. Wisconsin $7 25a7 50; Minnesota $7 62a8 00; Indiana and Ohio $7 25a7 75. Wheat held firmly; State and western red $1 58a1 60; amber $1 65. Rye firm at 92c. Corn—demand limited; mixed western 69a70c. Oats firm at 56c. Provisions unchanged. Crude petroleum 16c; refined 21½c. Whisky dull at 92c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, February 19.—Flour firm. Wheat firm and 2c higher; No 1 white Michigan $1 60a1 60½; No 2 red $1 50a1 51; No 3 red $1 45. Corn a shade better; high mixed 47½c; low mixed 47c; yellow 47½c; Michigan 47½c; white 47½c; no grade 45½c. Oats quiet; No 2 40½c. Cloverseed steady at $5 70. Dressed hogs unchanged.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—Bagging very firm at 15¼a16½c. Cotton firmer and higher; middlings 22½c. Flour firm and active; supply not up to the demand; extra family $6 75. Grain quiet and firm; wheat, red and white, $1 60a1 75; corn, shelled, 60c; oats 50c; rye 90a92c. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 88c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, February 19.—Flour firm. Wheat strong; No 1 red winter held at $1 58; No 2 $1 50, closing with holders asking an advance. Corn quiet at 52a53c. Oats firmer at 42a43c. Petroleum unchanged.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, February 19.—Flour dull. Wheat steady; No 1 $1 27½; No 2 $1 25½. Oats steady; No 2 32½c. Corn dull; No 2 mixed 40½c. Rye firm; No. 1 72½c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 60½c. Hogs quiet and unchanged at $4 20a4 35. Mess Pork firm at $12 25.

MISCELLANEOUS.

AIKEN'S Perfect fitting SHIRTS

Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and warranted to fit.

JAMES H. AIKEN,
74 Fifth avenue, opposite Postoffice.

ARE YOU ANNOYED? WITH *Rats, Mice, Roaches.*

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,
No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

WIRE ROPE.

BRIGHT STEEL AND CHARCOAL IRON of Superior Quality, for Inclined Planes, Mining, Hoisting, Belting and Ferry Purposes. Also, Galvanized Charcoal and B. B. for Ships' Rigging, Suspension Bridges, Guys, Derricks, &c. A large stock constantly on hand, from which any desired lengths are cut, at

John W. Mason & Co.'s,
43 Broadway, New York.

3,000 BUSHELS PRIME RE-CLEANED CLOVER SEED;
500 bushels choice Timothy Seed;
450 barrels extra Winter Apples, fresh packed;
50 barrels Pure Cider, warranted to keep sweet;
75 tubs Ohio Butter; 20 barrels Fresh Eggs;
50 kegs Ohio Lard;
60 barrels Shellbarks, choice;
20,000 pounds Dried Peaches and Apples.
HENRY REA, JR.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

COREY & CO., COAL AND COKE DEALERS. Are prepared to furnish a Superior Article of PITTSBURGH COKE,

Either in Cars for Western Orders or to the City Trade, Wholesale or Retail.

Office—362 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh.

RAILROAD IRON AT LOW PRICES,

For Side Tracks, Coal Roads, &c.

Also, SPLICE BARS AND SPIKES. Apply to HITCHCOCK, McCRERRY & CO., 349 LIBERTY STREET, up stairs.

FOUNDRY FLOUR—

200 Barrels in Store

And for sale by
D. WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

J. B. HOYT & CO.'S UNEQUALED White Oak Tanned Leather Belting.

Also, Best Quality of LACE LEATHER sold by G. N. HOFFSTOT & CO., 253 Liberty street. Sole Agents for Allegheny county.

Fusi Yama Tea Importing Co.

(INCORPORATED)

Importers and Jobbers of Teas,

No. 347 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Import on Commission and sell to the Trade only.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

1872.

Russia	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
Idaho	Feb. 21	Liverpool.
St. Laurent	Feb. 24	France.
City of London	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Queen	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Atlantic	Feb. 24	Liverpool.
Algeria	Feb. 28	Liverpool.
Colorado	Feb. 29	Liverpool.
Baltic	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Egypt	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Siberia	Mar. 2	Liverpool.
Wisconsin	Mar. 7	Liverpool.
Washington	Mar. 9	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, February 19, 1872.

River stationary, with six feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 35 at 5 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., February 19, 1872.

River stationary, with about seven feet of water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 33 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., February 19, 1872.

River seven feet ten inches and falling slowly. The Express left for Parkersburg at 11 A. M. The Argosy was towed to the wharf at noon, and leaves for Pittsburgh Tuesday morning. Weather cloudy and thawing. M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—River falling, with twenty feet in the channel; ice floating; navigation fully resumed. The hull of the Annie Laurie, receiving freight from the sunken Nashville, went down early this morning.

Cairo.

CAIRO, February 19.—Arrived—Liberty No. 4, from Pittsburgh, 4 P. M.; Atlantic and Grand Tower, 5 P. M. No departures. The river has risen twelve inches. Clear and pleasant; thermometer 46.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—River about stationary to-night, but it has risen at Alton's, above. The gorge at Boonsville on the Missouri broke to-day and the river is rising there. The towboat Fisher and tug Creveling started for Carondelet, where there is about a mile of open water, this afternoon, and at dusk the Fisher had plowed through the ice to a point below the bend, with apparently good prospects of getting through. If she reaches Carondelet she will probably push on and meet the Petrel coming up. There are some thirty steamers, about thirty barges, a dozen ferry tugs and tow boats and nine large wharfboats lying between bridge piers and the arsenal.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

THE marks last evening indicated five feet, ten inches and falling slowly. The weather continues warm. Navigation remains suspended. Boat owners are anxiously waiting to hear from the lower ports.

THE wharf is crowded with towboats from Market street to the Point.

THE shore ice between this city and Cincinnati is reported very heavy.

THE tow-boat Coal Hill left yesterday to bring up her tow of empty boats.

THE Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, is due to-day from Parkersburg.

THE tow-boat Hercules left yesterday to assist the J. Sharp McDonald on her way up.

THE new steamer Sabine, sunk by the Richmond, cost $26,000 and was on her second trip.

Arrival of additional tow-boats since our last Diamond, Eagle, John Penny, Arrow and others.

CAPT. B. R. PEGRAM of the James Howard, was the recipient of a handsome diamond ring from the duke.

THE Exporter, Captain Williams, will soon be ready for business. She will be the wonder of the Arkansaw.

THE new towboats, Smoky City and Iron Mountain, are in a forward state, and will soon be ready for business.

CAPTAIN C. A. DRAVO left for Cincinnati yesterday. The St. Charles will point her bow towards this city this afternoon.

A good sized fleet of tow-boats were employed yesterday in breaking the ice in the pools. We hope to be able to announce the resumption of navigation in our next.

THE New Albany *Ledger* says: "Captain Ed. F. Shields, formerly of this city, died in New Orleans on the 10th, and his remains were taken to Mobile for interment.

IN TOWN.—Our old friend Capt. Joseph H. Dunlap having just returned from a southern trip, is in the enjoyment of excellent health. Long may it continue.

CAPT. GEORGE NELD arrived home yesterday from Cincinnati. He has made an arrangement with parties in Cincinnati to raise the Bellevernon if possible, if not she will be wrecked.

"ARNOLD" was the name of the individual who turned traitor to his country. The man that turned traitor at Washington the other day on the steamboat men was decidedly a meaner man.

"PRETTY GOOD."—One of our insurance officers received a dispatch the other day from the Captain of a steamer that was in difficulty, as follows: "We have raised the steamer ——— but she won't float."

THE following boats are receiving and will take their departure as soon as the ice will permit: For Cincinnati, Granite State; for Louisville, Arlington; for Nashville, Messenger; for St. Louis, Wild Duck and barges and Rover and barges.

THE Cincinnati *Times and Chronicle* says: The R. R. Hudson was left on the bank by the receding water, and if the river should decline again her position may prove perilous. The Champion Coal and Towing Company's wharf boat was left out on the bank, and they were sent to one of the harbor towboats to get it off. The United States Mail Line Company's wharf boat is also on the bank. When we left the river the United States was working to get it off.

CINCINNATI.—The *Gazette* says the proper papers were made out at the Custom-House yesterday, for the new steamer Jerry Osborn, built at Catlettsburg by the owners of the Tom Hackney, in connection with which she will run from Catlettsburg to the head of navigation on Big Sandy. She measures thirty-eight tons; length of hull 108 feet; breadth, fourteen and one-half feet; depth, two feet. She has a locomotive boiler ten feet long and thirty-six inches in diameter, and is allowed to carry 130 pounds of steam.

THE following appeared in the New Orleans *National Republican* of February 9: "Through your river column, in my behalf, I would be pleased if you would ask Mr. John Phelps, President of the New Orleans Iron Barge Company, when and where they will hold their next meeting. As I was out of the city at their last meeting, if in order, I would be pleased to address the meeting on the possibilities of iron barges on the Mississippi and tributaries. Yours, truly, J. T. BURDEAU, 18 Poydras street."

A LITTLE ROCK correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* furnishes the following: The Arkansas has been almost as perverse as the Ohio and Mississippi in keeping at a low stage. At present it is rising slowly, and there is about 8½ feet or 4 feet out. Everybody is praying for water. The banks of the river above here are lined with cotton. The R. C. Gray is lying here waiting for water to go above. The Clarksville and Carrie V. Kountz are fighting the sand bars between here and Lewisburg.

"A STEAM GAUGE THAT IS A GAUGE—ONE THAT WORKS WITHOUT STEAM—THE AGE OF PROGRESS."—A few days since we noticed that the Clarke Steam Gauge on the steamer Granite State, although there had been no water in the boiler for some weeks, indicated six and a half pounds of steam. Yesterday we made another inspection and found thirteen pounds of steam. This is doing well considering the steam was all made without either fire or water. The parties who, after the evidence, will say that the Clarke gauge is a good thing must not insist on people believing that they are telling the truth.

NEW STEAMER FOR AMITE RIVER.—Messrs. Muncy and Marcy having started a small steamer in the Amite river some five years ago, when the trade to that river was principally done by small schooners, and since which time the business has improved so much that they have already built the third boat and of sufficient capacity to accommodate the increased amount of trade. The steamer Amite, just finished, to run in the above trade, is out, and Louisiana built, and of superior model and finish. The following are her dimensions: Length of hull, 108 feet; breadth of beam 25 feet; debt of hold, 7 feet. Measuring 106 tons. Built at Madisonville, Louisiana, by Mr. Drinkwater. Her boiler is fifty six-inches in diameter and 16 feet long, with 30-inch cylinder propelling engine.—*New Orleans Paper.*

STEUBENVILLE, February 17.—The river is on a stand this afternoon, with about seven and one-half feet of water in the channel, and nearly free from ice. Workmen were repairing the broken aprons of the ferryboat Rebecca yesterday, and in the evening she was pulled off by the John Hanna with little difficulty. The hull is uninjured and she will receive a new stack and will be in running order by to-morrow. The John Hanna left with her barges for Pittsburgh this morning, and the Picket and Veteran No. 2 are expected to leave for the same place this afternoon. The Carrie Brooks leaves for Marietta this evening. The Forest City will resume her trips Monday morning. The ferryboat Jefferson is running at the rolling mill to-day.

OHIO RIVER IMPROVEMENT MEETING AT ZANESVILLE—DELEGATES APPOINTED.—On motion, Gen. Samuel Thomas, A. P. Stults and Captain C. R. Stull were appointed delegates to the Cincinnati Convention:

The following discussion took place:

Captain Stull said: Mr. Chairman, there is nothing said in the call about the tributaries of the Ohio river, and I therefore have nothing to say.

Mr. Fillmore thought if the Ohio river was improved, such improvement would be beneficial to the tributaries.

Captain Stull—If the General Government improves the Ohio, why should not the Muskingum be also improved? He owned a boat, and was therefore interested in the improvement of the Muskingum. He spoke of the high tolls on the Muskingum, and remarked that a large quantity of iron is here, waiting to go to Pittsburgh, but it cannot be removed by boat, because of the high tolls, which prevent competition.

Mr. Fillmore thought the improvement of the Muskingum was a matter that belonged to the State; that the General Government could only make improvements when the same was beneficial to several States.

CINCINNATI.—The *Evening Times and Chronicle* names the following as sufferers by the break up:

The loss to coal dealers is heavy, but is confined chiefly to Pittsburgh firms, being empty barges, and only in charge of the coal men here. We made the round this morning, and found the losses as follows:

Two barges loaded with coal lying at the mouth of Mill Creek were sunk, and it is thought they will prove a total loss. They belonged to Captain Demshee, of Pittsburgh, and had been brought down here to be sold.

S. W. Bard & Co. lost a barge containing 2,000 bushels of coke, and two more, both containing 5,000 bushels of coal. One float was also totally destroyed, and another badly damaged.

A. & G. W. Rose lost two barges of nut coal and one of cannel coal.

William Hubbell & Co. had the track leading to their elevator smashed, and lost two empty coal barges.

Hengehold, Jenner & Co, lost 14,000 bushels coke at the mouth of Mill Creek.

The Gas Works Company had nothing at their landing except a float, which was sunk, but it can be raised.

Buchanan & Co.'s float was carried off, but they think it can be saved. They also lost a number of empty barges in their charge.

Cochnower lost several empty barges and two floats; also, several empty barges lying at the Newport Barracks.

Marmet & Co. lost about $30,000 worth of empty barges in their charge, besides a barge loaded with coal, which is sunk at the landing.

Wm. Stone & Co. had nineteen empty barges badly injured, but lost no coal.

About 400 bushels of cannel coal was lost at the foot of Elm street.

Brown, Hubbell & Johnson lost a number of empty barges at the East End of the city. Brown's losses amount to over $10,000, while the last two mentioned persons lose only about $500 each.

Above the Little Miami depot there was little if any damage to coal barges. Capt. Barrett informed us that the Lizzie Gardiner was lying in the Seventeenth ward, with seven loaded coal barges, but all escaped damage.

The ferry float at the foot of Fifth street was forced under the end of the Mail Line Company's wharfboat, and is now partially under water.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Schomaker & co, 200 bbls flour. B L Fahnestock & co, 300 pkgs lead. Kennedy, D & co, 5 bbls alcohol. Dillinger & S, 25 bbls spirits. W H Hamilton & co, 7 bbls broken glass. Agnew & Wilcox, 6 do do. O H Allerton, 1 car baled hay. Myers & Armor, 40 bdls scoops, 128 do shovels. J Allendorf, 1 bx cutlery. Volgt, Mahood & co, 1 keg lard, 1 bbl butter, 11 sks beans, 9 bbls d apples. H H Collins, 1 bx g seed. Graff, H & co, 1 stove. J R Foster & co, 1 bx books. Watt, Lang & co, 200 bbls flour. Segmyer & V, 100 do do. W B Hays & Son, 25 cases lard. Reymer Bros, 2 bbls cider. S Hare & Son, 57 step ladders. J Woodwell & Son, 6 bxs axes. B H Ruble, 4 couplings. Davis, Chambers & co, 3 kegs vermillion. Herdman & Son, 25 bdls felloes. Jno Porterfield & co, 3 bdls chains. Thomas Hare & Bro, 10 bales w h trees. Dilworth Bros, 36 bags cloverseed, 600 bxs cheese. H J McCracken & Bros, 215 sks oats, 6 bbls rye flour. Laing & McKallip, 1 car lime, 110 bbls flour, 7 bags c seed. T P Henderson, 10 tons plaster. W J Meek, 1 blower. Haworth & D, 3 kegs cut and dry. S H Baird, 1 butt tobacco. D O Shaver, 15 bbls tallow. S & W H Martin, 1 car shingles. Armstrong Bros & co, 1 bag corks, 1 car lumber. Spratt & J, 1 bdl plow irons. Fahnestock & B, 1 bdl handles. Whitmore, W S & co, 4 cases handles. Keystone Bridge Co, lot handles, &c. W H Graff & co, 7 hf bbls butter, 48 kegs a butter. Graff, B & co, 1 car limestone. J P Dean, 4 cases handles. Loh, Son & co, 17 bbls apples, 2 kegs butter. 1 do lard, 14 do a butter, 1 bbl eggs. Z Wainwright & co. 192 sks barley. G Kammer, 2 sks rags, 1 g hide. Henry Rea, Jr, 1 car apples, 45 bales hay, 9 kegs a butter. Albert & G, 5 bbls whisky. D Gregg & co, 3 bbls flour. G F Casey, lot 8 iron. W H Nauker & co, 1 car feed. George W McClure, 4 bags flour. W F Herron & co, 1 car hay. S P Shriver, 1 bbl butter. H Pettitt, 5 bbls rye flour. F Faber, 2 cars stones. Popp, Baker & co, 6 bxs heads. N L Loewerick, 25 gs knitting machines. Wm Flemming, 10 bxs hats. Jas McKay, 1 bbl whisky. Wallace & co, lot emp bbls. Sheriff & L, 1 bx castings. Jas Callery & co, 2 bales s pelts, 6 hides. H Dilworth & co, 2 bxs cheese. Jas Brown, 4 bxs h ware. Jas O'Brien, 8 bbls apples, 2 kegs A butter, 1 tub butter, 26 bxs do. Woodworth & D, 3 bbls h nuts, 23 tubs butter. J Woodwell & co, 60 bdls s snathes. J H Graff, 16 hlf bbls butter. Logan, Gregg & co, 20 bxs h nails. Schomaker & co, 34 bbls flour. J H & C B Davis, 1 bx iron nuts. Jno Wagner, 2 bxs sausage. H S Brown & co, 12 pails tobacco. R E Sellers & co, 3 bbls alcohol.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

R Knox & Son, 1 car shipstuff, 1 car bulk corn. Eagle Cotton Mills, 15 bales cotton. Fred Owens, 3 tcs hams, 140 bbls apples. E Hyde & Sons, 12 bales cotton. R & J H Elton, 4 cads tobacco. Raiya & R, 3 cars stoves. Spear & Glenn, 1 car hay. R Knox & Son, 1 car hay. Gilmore, Straub & Co, 5 cars wheat. S M Cummings, 1 car wheels. Superior Iron Co, 11 cars limestone. J M Hemphill, 1 car staves. John Fletcher, 1 car lumber. J Hippley, 400 bush shelled corn. J Craig, 1 car of baled hay. Reymer, Bauman & Co, 20 sacks kegs. R Carson, 20 sacks flour, 20 bbls do. Isabella Furnace Co, 2 cars fire brick. J W Unger, 1 car hay. Thompson & Lyon, 23 bags f seed. Johnson & McFarland, 1 car ear corn. Moody & Mills, 2 pkgs eggs, 3 do butter. J Stutzman, 5 bbls cider. Neale & Co, 32 bxs axes. Isham, Sargent & Co, 14 bxs axes, 2 bbls scoops. A G Neff, 1 car lime. J H Dipple, 4 bbls flour. Wm Peoples, 1 car b w lumber. Orgill, Bros & Co, 60 bxs axes. E W Gaty, 24 bxs blk bottles. Dickson, Clark & Co, 30 bxs axes. Kramer, Rosenfeld & Co, 13 bxs blk bottles. G W Henry, 8 bxs files.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

L R Norton, 2 bxs organs. Cunningham, J & co, 2 bxs g ware. W Shon & co, 3 bxs b powder. Fairbanks, M & co, 4 boxes scales. Jno Biggert & Son, 1 crate wd in shape. W J Caskey, 2 bbls hams, 2 bbls shoulders. R E Robinson, ½ bbl b powder. J Conner, 1 barrel wine. M McWhinney, 74 bdls spokes 1 case do. W J Gilmore, 1 bbl bran. Lubbe Bros, 10 bbls pans. A Vanfossan, 3 bbls apples, 1 do tallow, 1 do nuts, 1 box do, 8 kegs lard. Stewart E & co, 1 car lumber. W Welsh & co, 25 bbls whisky. S Hare & Son, 1 stand. Jones & Laughlin, 2 cars railroad iron, 1 car p iron. Atwell & L, 1 chest tea, 1 bx soap. Wm Haslage & co, 2 bbls s peas. Allison, A & co, 20 do do. S Musgrave, 12 racks w bowls. D S Erb, 1 box. F Alden, 1 car g stones. Johnston & co, 1 do herring. Richards & H, 1 do lime. R Graham, 1 do lumber. W Barker, 3 pkgs c bx stuff, 2 cases cigars. Schomaker & co, 50 bbls flour. Kiel & R, 1 car oats. Dilworth Bros, 3 kegs and 5 bbls o meal. W France, 6 do do. Keystone Spring Works, 1 box mdse. E C Leightly, 2 pkgs liquor. F W Smith, 2 cars railroad iron. J S Dilworth, 2 bbls sugar. H Rea, Jr, 4 kegs butter. J S Read & Son, 2 boxes books. Reisick & Bro, 20 bars iron.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad.

Shoemaker & co, 1 car corn. Holmes, Bell & co, 25 bales cotton. O M Harper, 47 do do. Robb & co, 1 car oats. McBane & A, 1 do corn. Dorrington Bros, 300 sks oats. Hill & B, 1 car oats. W J Meek, 1 do rye. Keil & Richart, 35 bales hay, 36 sks barley. S P Shriver & co, 50 bxs starch. Dalzell & Townsend, 3 bbls sausage. F Sellers & co, 14 bxs bacon. John A Renshaw, 10 hlf bxs candles. Fred Shields, 74 sks barley, 64 do corn. R & S Raibie, 10 bbls whisky. Swan & Ramsey, 185 bxs candles.

West Penn Railroad.

LOCAL.—1 car lumber, J H Morrison; 2 do do, Reed Bros; 1 do do, H M Bole & co; 32 shee, W G Neeley; 12 bales mdse, C Doughterty; 87 sks wheat, Gilmore & co; 2 pkgs tallow, A Holsteine; 50 bbls tar, C F Place; 95 sks wheat, Marshall, K & co, 80 bbls salt, Schomaker & co; 5 bbls whisky, A Campbell.

THROUGH.—2 boxes teas, I Forrest; 1 pkgs mdse, L S White & co; 3 do do J Spratt; 4 do do, Dunlap & S; 2 do do, J Park; 1 do do, W C Coffin; 1 do do, W H McClinton; 4 do do, A Weinman; 1 do do, C Reisensteine; 2 do G F Conley; 1 do do, Beckfield & N; 1 do do, J F Nichols; 1 do do, Tate, M & T.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

[Manifests of through and local freights not received, hence no report.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	21	Everson, G & Co, m	5
Zug & Co., m	1	J Moorhead, m	1
Reese, G & Co, m	3	J A Caughey, m	1
J Painter & Son, m	4	Dickson, M & Co, m	4
W Smith, m	4	J A Caughey, o	1
Chess, S & Co, m	8	Shoenberger, B & Co, o	10
Brown & Co, m	4	Cambria Iron Co, m	8
Lower Union Mills, m	1	Lewis, O & P, m	3
Graff, Bennett & Co, o	4	Spang, C & Co., m	3
Lewis, B, D & Co, o	4	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	5
Lindsay & McC, m	3		
Total			99

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	6	Zug & Co., o	1
McKnight & Co, o	5	Dilworth, P & Co, o	1
Moorhead & Co, o	2	Kloman, C & Bro, o	1
Coleman, R & Co, o	3	Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1
Lewis, O & P, o	1	Wilson, G & Co, o	1
Total			21

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Lindsay, McCutcheon & Co, m 2

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	7	R Wister, m	4
J. A. Caughey, m	5	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	4
J W Forter, m	5	Dilworth, P & Co, m	3
Moorhead & Co, m	5	Hallman & H, m	2
Total			39

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	J A Caughey, o	1
Hallman & H, m	11		
Total			15

WEST PENN RAILROAD.

	Cars.
Spang, C & Co, m	1

SWAYNE'S Family Medicines.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

No Discovery in medical science during the present century enjoys such a reputation for curing Bronchitis, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Swayne's Ointment

Positively Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, the most obstinate cases of Itch—cures Salt Rheum, Tetter, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills

Are a Prompt, Purifying Purgative. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a good Cathartic. These Pills contain every medicinal property desirable in a Purgative Medicine, and are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which begin in the derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

London Hair Color Restorer.

This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is Purely Vegetable, and entirely devoid of all Poisonous Drugs. It is not a DYE, but will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color. It acts as a TONIC, and restores the natural secretions. Get it and try it.

All Above Preparations sold Wholesale and Retail, by

McClarran & McKennan,
85 Market Street,
AND CORNER SMITHFIELD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

FLORAL OIL.

FLORAL OIL FOR THE TOILET.

Notwithstanding the fact that mixtures of every description purporting to be peculiarly adapted to the Hair, are to be found in almost every Drug Store and Grocery in the country, the want of an agreeable, cleanly, and healthful dressing for the Hair is evident. Nearly all the preparations in use are made from animal oils, and as a consequence they display a common feature,—they dry rapidly, are more or less gummy, and in time become rancid to offensiveness. This is especially true of the "Pomades" and "Washes" under fancy names, made from the rankest and filthiest of all the Animal Oils. Experience proves that Vegetable Oils meet every requirement for the Hair. They retain moisture for a greater length of time than Animal Oils. They are not injurious, and when used produce beneficial results. THE FLORAL OIL, prepared by Messrs. ABEL & CO., from Pure Vegetable Oil, possesses these properties in an eminent degree. It is at once one of the cheapest, most cleanly, healthful, and agreeable preparations, perfumed with rare odors, ever presented to the public. It will be found especially agreeable as an aid in dressing the hair of Children and Ladies. Promotes the growth of the Hair and imparts to it a rich lustre. No Toilet complete without it.

FLORAL OIL, PREPARED ONLY BY CHARLES ABEL & CO., PERFUMERS.

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Chas. Abel & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Abel's Prize Medal Hair Oils.

GLYCERMEL OF ROSES,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, FOR CHAPPED HANDS, FACES AND LIPS,

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Awarded THE BEST wherever exhibited. Guaranteed to prove so by the Manufacturers. Recommended as having proved so by the Purchasers.

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LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD,
BAR LEAD, LEAD WIRE,
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PLUMBERS' SOLDER,
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WOVE WIRE, SEIVES, SAND AND COAL SCREENS, FENDERS, TRAPS, CAGES AND WIRE WORK, OF ALL KINDS.

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STEAM GENERATORS,

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Complete provision for Expansion and Contraction, A Thorough and Effective Circulation. Securing Safety, Economy and Durability.

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B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

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WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE

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Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for

SAMPLES OF TEAS,

Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.

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CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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ALLIANCE, OHIO.

First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.

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IRON AND STEEL RAILROAD AND STREET RAILS

OF BEST AMERICAN AND ENGLISH MAKES.

Chairs, Spikes, Fish Bars and Railroad Supplies. Muck Bars, Old Rails, Scrap, Blooms. American and Scotch Pig Iron and Metals

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.

LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.

For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA..........CAPT. M. A. COX.
STEAMER ELECTOR..........CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN..........CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS.
STEAMER E. BENNETT..........CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK.

For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLISLE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..........Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of
S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

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For Wheeling, Marietta, Parkersburg, Ironton, Portsmouth and Cincinnati.

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THE NEW AND SPLENDID Passenger Steamer

GRANITE STATE,

W. H. KERR..........Commander.

Will leave as announced above.

For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
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LOUISVILLE.

For Cincinnati and Louisville.

Leaves Pittsburgh TUESDAY—12 M.

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D. MOORE..........Commander.
A. S. SHEPHERD..........Clerk.

Will leave as announced.

Will also give through Bill of Lading to Memphis, Vicksburg, Natchez and New Orleans, and all points on Arkansas and Red Rivers.

For further information apply on board.
CHAS. M. FAIRMAN,
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For Evansville, Clarksville and Nashville.

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THOMAS GREENLEE..........Captain.

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J. W. ANAWALT..........Commander.
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For Memphis, Vicksburg New Orleans and Intermediate Ports.

SATURDAY, March 9

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For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
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Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

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From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..........$75 00 gold.

Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry..........30 00

Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh..........$41 00 U. S. currency.

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Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

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OF PITTSBURGH.

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Capt. Thos. Snowden, George Bingham,
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S. M. Kier,

Capt. J. ATKINSON, General Agent.

RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After DECEMBER 3d, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:23 a m
Columbus Mail	7:28 a m	McDonald Ac	7:28 a m
Washington Ac	9:08 a m	Washington Ac	9:18 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:13 a m
McDonald Ac	11:38 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
Southern Ex	1:38 p m	McDonald Ac	1:18 p m
Steubenville Ac	3:38 p m	Columbus Mail	5:18 p m
McDonald Ac	5:58 p m	Fast Line	6:58 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

12 13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily. Arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:08 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 3:38 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due to Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE.—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex	6:30 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Mixed Way	1:00 p m	Uniontown Ac	9:50 a m
Uniontown Ac	3:10 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00 a m
West Newton Ac	4:10 p m	2d McKeesport	
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 p m	Accommod'n	2:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 p m
		Mixed Way	7:20 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.

The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown.

Central Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to all points east and south.

D. D. ANGELL, Master Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, three through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 a m	8:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	5:50 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:15 a m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:20 p m	10:20 a m
Freeport Accommodation	9:50 a m	2:00 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 p m	8:15 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	8:55 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:15 p m
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 a m	8:45 p

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:31 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 P. M.

Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:25 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	8:25 a m
Philada. Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:20 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m

LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac No 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:50 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Johnstown Ac	2:15 p m
Brin'n Ac No 1	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:20 p m
Brad'ks Ac No 1	5:35 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Wall's Ac No. 6	6:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 2	9:20 p m	Brad'ks Ac No 1	7:20 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m	Brin'n Ac No 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:40 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:30 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:30 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:20 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrives at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to
W. H. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:23 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:23 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	11:23 a m
Chicago Mail	7:13 a m	Chi&St Louis Ex	1:53 p m
Pacific Exp	9:53 a m	Cleveland Ex	4:13 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	6:13 p m
Chicago Exp	2:33 p m	Chicago Mail	6:33 p m
Wellsville Ac	4:33 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	2:48 p m	Fast Line	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	5:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:03 a m
Leetsdale Ac	1:33 p m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	1:33 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:38 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	4:38 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	4:13 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	5:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:53 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 13th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No 1	2:15 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
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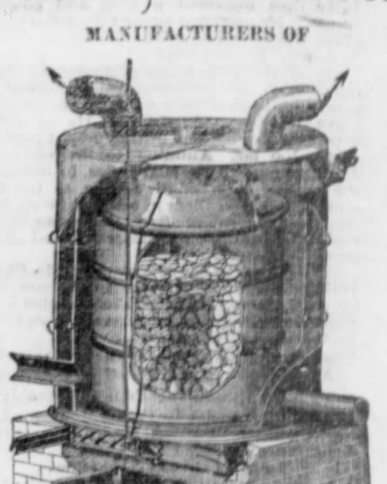

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THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Interesting Proceedings in Parliament.

LONDON, February 19.—In the House of Commons to-day, Disraeli, while avowing his unwillingness to touch the question of the Alabama claims just now, wished to be informed when the British Government received the American case. He had been under the impression that the case had come to hand about the first of February, but he had since been given to understand that the Government had it before them as early as the middle of December. Mr. Gladstone replied that it would be inconvenient for the Government to answer the inquiry or communicate any information on the subject at present.

The Committee on Thanksgiving Services, on the 27th inst., made a report, recommending that the Speaker of the House take part in the Royal procession, and that the members in a body attend the ceremonies in the Cathedral. The recommendation was agreed to.

The resolve censuring the government for the appointment of Sir Robert Collier to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, was moved this evening by Richard Cross, Conservative member for Lancashire, who supported it in a lengthy speech. Sir Roundell Palmer offered a substitute, declaring that "there was nothing in the appointment of Sir Robert Collier deserving the censure of the House." At nine o'clock P. M. the debate was still going on.

Speech of Sir Charles Dilke.

LONDON, February 19.—Sir Charles Dilke addressed his constituents in Chelsea this evening; the meeting was crowded. At the outset it was slightly disorderly. Ample precautions, however, had been taken against trouble. The platform was raised so high that it could not be scaled, the seats were nailed to the floor, and the police were on hand in force. The disorder soon subsided, and the organization of the meeting was completed. Sir Charles Dilke then delivered a long and powerful speech. He protested against the effort to suppress the free discussion of the monarchial principle. He had attacked the monarchy because of the evils it had engendered. Never did the rich less understand the wants of the poor, and should they continue to ignore them, grave results would follow. He warned his opponents to beware, or they might push the people too far. Alluding to the relations of England and the United States, he attributed the existing state of ill feeling to the ignorance which prevailed in aristocratic circles of American institutions. At the beginning and close of his address the orator received an ovation of cheers.

Sir Henry Hoare, colleague of Sir Charles Dilke in Parliament, spoke in defense of the crown. He was frequently interrupted by the audience, but no violence was attempted either by the Liberals or Conservatives.

The Manifesto of the French Monarchists.

ANTWERP, February 19.—The manifesto of the monarchists in the French Assembly was brought here to-day by Count Monte, and presented to Count De Chambord. Many French detectives are in the city.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, February 19.—It is reported that Bischoffshein, who has charge of the projected cable to New York, has refused overtures from the Ahglo-American Company looking to the amalgamation of the new enterprise with the present cable combination, on the ground that such action would lead ot the continuance of the present exorbitant cable tariffs, and that this would be to defeat one of the ends for which subscriptions of stock were made.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 19, 1872.

NEWS OF ALL KINDS.

As the rent of the Gold Exchange Rooms will be raised May 1st to $20,000, the Board will probably remove to the old open Board Rooms, 16 Broad street.

Comptroller Green paid salaries, &c., amounting to $475,000 to-day. He has arranged for the payment of the Fire Department for January.

James T. Brady, a Postoffice clerk, has been held to bail in $5,000 for embezzling packages.

James Dobson was killed and two other workmen severely injured by falling through a hatchway of the steamship Idaho to-day.

William Wood, one of the editors of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, contrary to previous statements, is recovering from his alarming illness.

In response to the suggestion of Archbishop McCloskey, several Catholic clergymen are trying to induce the representatives of the Irish societies not to parade on the approaching anniversary of St. Patrick.

Bogumil Dawison, the eminent tragedian, died near Dresden, February 28, aged fifty-four.

Judge Barnard denounces as a lie the story that he had $100,000 in bank, and says the most he ever had in bank was his [illegible]

The committee charged with the investigation of the alleged abuses in the New York Judiciary organized to-day, and transacted the following business: The counsel for the Bar Association appeared with certain charges against Judges Barnard and Cardoza. The Judiciary Committee decided that said charges were not specific. They were, therefore, returned to the counsel of the Bar Association, with orders to make the accusations sufficiently specific. Charges were also presented against Judge McCunn. They were returned with directions to have them sworn and verified, and presented again to-morrow.

This evening a young Scotchman named Cornelius Caseen, barkeeper in a liquor store at 284 Front street, was mortally stabbed by an unknown ruffian whom he tried to eject from the place. The murderer escaped.

Jem Mace called at the *Clipper* office to-day, and announced his readiness to meet O'Baldwin anywhere within a thousand miles of New York, for $5,000 a side, but declines to go to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 19, 1872.

THE WAY OF THE TRANSGRESSOR.

Seth Johnson, formerely a clerk in the Treasury Department, was to-day sentenced to pay a fine of $40,000 and be imprisoned one year, for the embezzlement of Government funds. He plead guilty.

CONFIRMED.

The Senate in executive session to-day confirmed the nomination of Charles Hale, of Massachusetts, to be Assistant Secretary of State.

NOMINATION.

The President has nominated to the Senate, David C. Cox to be pension agent at Washington, D. C.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, February 19, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The barometer will probably fall on Tuesday throughout the Mississippi Valley, with increasing southerly winds and threatening weather, the lowest pressure moving eastward towards Illinois; the highest barometer will remain over the Middle and Eastern States, with partially cloudy and pleasant weather; the low barometer in Florida will move northeast, keeping some distance off the South Atlantic coast, with increasing northeast winds; easterly winds veering to the southwest, with pleasant weather, prevail on the Western Gulf coast. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for Monday night except, possibly, in Wisconsin and Lake Superior.

POLITICAL.

South Carolina Republican Convention.

COLUMBIA, S. C., February 19.—The Republican State Convention met to-day. F. J. Moses, Speaker of the House of Representatives, was elected temporary Chairman. He said that the party at home were united, but men in the National Council were unfaithful to their trusts. The delegates must tell President Grant that he had listened too long to a certain Senator from this State. Two tickets for delegates are in the field. A printed letter from Attorney General Chamberlain, demanding the renomination of President Grant, was circulated in the Convention.

Ohio River Improvement Convention.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—The Ohio River Improvement Convention meets here to-morrow at ten o'clock. About one hundred delegates have arrived, and many more are confidently expected. Their transactions are looked forward to with great interest.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Boston Board of Trade yesterday adopted resolutions favoring Senator Sumner's scheme for the gradual withdrawal of greenbacks and the substitution of compound interest notes, payable at maturity in coin or bonds, at the option of the government.

The employees of the American Merchants' Union Express Company met in Utica, N. Y., yesterday, and organized a mutual benefit association.

The coal famine in Memphis has compelled all the courts to close.

The steamer Atlantic, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Republicans of St. Louis last evening elected one hundred and twelve delegates to the State Convention to be held at Jefferson City on the 22d. The meetings were well attended and the proceedings harmonious.

The barn of William Freeman, in the town of Borrington, Cook county, Ill., together with nineteen head of cattle, six horses and a large stock of farming utensils, was burned on Saturday night. The fire had its origin in the explosion of a lantern.

An Irishman named Murphy killed a German named Crantz, at Horse Bluff, Wisconsin, on Sunday. Murphy was drunk, and mistook Crantz for a man with whom he had had a difficulty. All the liquor saloons in the town were demolished by the murdered man's friends. There are threats of lynching Murphy.

A man giving the name of T. A. Millard was arrested in Louisville for passing a number of bogus checks.

Henry Dorsey, aged sixteen, accidentally shot and killed himself near Memphis on Sunday.

THAT SECRET TREATY.

The Existence of a Secret Treaty Between England and Canada Again Asserted.

HALIFAX, N.S., February 19.—The *Chronicle*, in reply to an editorial in the Toronto *Globe* ridiculing the story of the secret treaty, reasserts its authenticity, and says it is credibly informed that it was signed after the conclusion of the Washington negotiations by Lord De Gray for the British government and by John A. McDonald, as Premier of Canada, on the part of the Governor General. The chief points had been mutually agreed on between the two governments some years previously, and, so far as Great Britain was concerned, it had then been definitely settled as the basis of her future colonial policy. When Lord De Gray long since published his draft of the treaty, it was not deemed advisable to reduce the understanding to the shape of a formal compact until an apparently satisfactory conclusion of the Alabama difficulty by the Washington treaty had, as was thought, finally relieved England from the danger of further entanglements on this continent.

The *Chronicle* says that only Lord Lisgar, Sir John A. McDonald and Sir Geo. F. Charlton are cognizant of the treaty, and mentions some circumstances which indicate the fact of its existence.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

Nebraska.

OMAHA, February 19.—For the purpose of testing the legality of the present special session of the Legislature, Senator Tenant was to-day arrested by the Sergeant-at-Arms for attempting to leave the capital. Tenant obtained from the Supreme Court a writ of *habeas corpus*, and his counsel asked leave to file an answer. Thereupon Governor James, by his attorneys, asked leave to appear and file a separate answer, alleging that the answer of Mr. Tenant did not fairly present the facts; also, that there was collusion between Tenant and the Legislature. The case was continued until 10 A. M. to-morrow, when there will be a full bench. There was no quorum in the House to-day.

Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., February 19.—The Senate spent all the afternoon in filibustering on motions made to correct the Senate Journal of last Friday, which declares Saylor elected Senator for the Third District. After the afternoon was mostly spent, according to programme Gage, Republican, voted with the Democrats for adjournment, which leaves the whole subject *in statu quo*.

Consolidation.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—The officers of the Memphis and Little Rock and Fort Smith Railroads are in consultation at the Peabody Hotel for a consolidation of these roads. They have agreed upon all the material points of consolidation.

NATIONAL POLITICS.

An authoritative contradiction is given to the report that the Cincinnati Convention had been postponed until after the Republican Convention of Philadelphia. It will meet on the 6th of May, as originally settled.

Ex-Governor "Hangman" Foote, of Tennessee, doesn't consider the prospects of the Democratic party to be of the most roseate character. In a lately published letter he says it is "shattered and demoralized to an extent truly sorrowful to behold; discredited in the estimation of thousands by the part which it took in that most deplorable conflict; suspected by large numbers in every part of the Republic of having felt an undue respect and sympathy toward the dangerous dogma of secession and its upholders; and fearfully enfeebled of late by the revelation of deep-seated corruption in its own vitals." This is a pretty accurate diagnosis of the case, we suspect, the more so for the reason that the physician was brought up in the same school with the patient, and knows all its symptoms of health and sickness like a book.

The Hartford *Courant*, edited by ex-Governor Joe Hawley, discussing the petitions sent to Washington for the reform of the Civil Service and of other abuses growing out of existing systems, says:

"The prosperity of the Republican party depends upon the serious and practical heed given to these suggestions by Congress. We fully expect that when the investigating committee reports, or sooner, the bill which is maturing in the Senate will be reported, meeting squarely the highest demands. Without doubt the useless 'naval officer' of customs, with his subordinates, will be dispensed with, to the saving of very large perquisites; that liberal salaries will be attached to all important offices, and that all giving of shares of seizures will be discontinued. The days of 'general order' plunder are numbered. Col. Leet will have to find other business. The moment the Civil Service Commission reports its final recommendations the President will put them in force. Good is resulting from the agitation, and two months hence the whole [illegible] satisfactory condition."

The Mobile *Register* once more proclaims that the Democratic party is not dead, and says: "When you tell us you must keep your Southern 'rebels' out of the National Democratic Convention, because the odor of your treason will damage the prospects of the cause, we answer, our friends from Maine to California do not think so, and scorn to imitate the cowardly Jacobin example of disfranchisement, excommunication and protracted disunion."

The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* states that he has the best authority for saying that not even to revive what good there is left in Democracy, would Senator Sumner lend his name to carry the election for a party to which he has had a lifelong antipathy.

STATE POLITICS.

The Democratic State Central Committee met at Bolton's hotel, in Harrisburg, Thursday evening and decided to hold the State Convention at Reading on the 30th of May.

The Dauphin county Democracy will elect delegates to their State Convention next Saturday.

A county convention of prohibitionists will be held in Erie on the 12th of March, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the party in that county.

The *Delaware County Republican* says: "Mr. Yeakel, of Montgomery, has been named by the Republicans of that county as the successor to Mr. Evans in the Senate. He was the only opponent Mr. Evans had before the conferees. It is not likely, however, that Chester county will relinquish her claim to the Senatorship at present."

The Harrisburg *Patriot* claims that George A. Smith, Esq., was elected on Tuesday last to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives from the Bedford and Fulton district, occasioned by the death of J. W. Dickerson, Esq. Mr. Smith was the Democratic nominee.

Wm. Hartley, Esq., has been chosen representative delegate from Bedford county to the Democratic State Convention.

The Harrisburg *State Journal* has this to say in reference to the election of delegates to the State Convention: "The *Tribune and Herald*, of Westmoreland county, and several other Republican papers in the State, complain of the tardiness of county committees to meet and select delegates to the State Convention, when such committees have the authority to make such appointments. No doubt the complaint is well founded; and there is also no question that a committee should have no such power of appointment conferred upon them. All representatives should be directly selected by the people, because when they are not thus named, they fail, in nine cases out of ten, to represent and express popular preference and opinion."

The Mechanicsburg *Journal* takes exceptions to the action of the Republican State Central Committee in regard to the appointment of delegates to the National Convention. It says: "We insist upon it, that the delegates must come fresh from the people, and we go one step further and say, that those delegates should go with positive instructions from their constituents; so that they may not be regarded as chaff in the wind, and be blown about by the contending elements, or bought like sheep in the shambles, to further the interests of wily tricksters."

J. C. Johnson, Esq., of Emporium, is the Legislative delegate from the Sixteenth District.

Cameron and McKean counties instruct their delegates for Hon. H. W. Williams for Supreme Court Judge.

A correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository* urges the nomination of John Stewart, Esq., of that place, as the next Republican candidate for Congress.

On the matter of appointment of delegates to the National Convention the Brookville *Republican* says: "It, perhaps, might have been as well for the party to have designated delegates for this responsible and honorable position that harmony and good feeling should prevail, but we cannot see wherein the difference lies. Pennsylvanians are for Grant, first and last, and it is but a small affair to decide who shall have the pleasure of completing the nomination already made by the people."

The Erie *Gazette* advocates the holding of a County Convention for the purpose of selecting delegates to the State and National Conventions. It remarks: "A Convention could certainly do no harm, and would bring the people together earlier than usual, thereby creating a livelier interest in the great political contest just opening. No unfairness could possibly be charged to a Convention, while as much cannot be said of any entire committee. There is undoubtedly a disposition among the people to have a Convention."

AT the meeting of St. Clair borough Council last evening, a resolution was adopted that a board-walk be constructed on a certain street. Mr. Baldauf reported that the contractor had complete that part of the paving of Pius street between coal road and O'Yard's alley, and moved that that part of the contract be taken off his hands. The motion prevailed when Council adjourned.

JOHN HANLON was the loser last night of a suit of clothes valued at forty dollars. He boarded with a namesake named Mrs. Hanlon on Mulberry alley. Mr. H. is of opinion that a fellow boarder captured the clothing.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage February 19, 1872.

	Cents.
Angello, Brother, Loretta, Pa	3
Bese, Emma T., Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Bell, William, Oblin, Ohio	3
Boid, John, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Brainard, D. C., Mount Lebanon, N. Y	3
Bromp, Rachael, Baltimore, Md	3
Buck, John, Carrolton, Pa	3
Conry, John, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Cornelius, M. E. D., Oakdale Station, Pa	1
Dausey, Miss, Allegheny City, Pa	3
Dunlap, W. B., Rochester, Pa	3
Gairignes, Mina H., Salem, Ohio	3
Greene, H. F., New York, N. Y	3
Heath, J. E., Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Herbertson & Co., Brownsville, Pa	3
Hill, Susan, New Florence, Pa	1
Hollander, A. L., Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Hughes, Thomas, White Ash, Pa	3
Jacoby, L. Mrs., Philadelphia, Pa	3
Jones, M., Pittsburgh, Pa	3
Jones, Miss Annie, Wellsburg, W. Va	3
Johnston, Henry, Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Johnston, Mrs. Hettie, Harrisburg, Pa	3
Levy, M., New York, N. Y	3
Liberman, P. & Bro., New York, N. Y	3
Locker, G. Mrs., Harmer, Ohio	3
Marshall & Tounsley, Coudersville, Ohio	3
Metzger, John, Allegheny City, Pa	3
Morriss, Henry R., Montclair, N. J	1
McBride, Thomas, New Castle, Pa	3
Osborne, John M., Pittsburgh, Pa	2
Palmer, John, Palmersville, Pa	1
Ray, S. & S. W., Blairville, Pa	3
Reese, John, Allegheny City, Pa	3
Sawyer, Jacob, Brownsville, Pa	3
Slaughter, Marion, South Charleston, Ohio	3
Smith, House & Co., Troy, N. Y	3
Spire, B. W., Nashville, Tenn	3
True, M. C., Lower Salem, Ohio	1
Vaughan, Sarah Mrs., Brady's Bend, Pa	1
Vaneleve, Mrs., Leetsdale, Pa	1
Wadsworth, Eddie Miss, Edinboro, Pa	1
Watt, Kate Mrs. Philadelphia, Pa	3
Welsh, Hugh, Girty's Run, Pa	1
Wilson, S. P., Burgettstown, Pa	3
Yenter, Z., Huntingdon, Pa	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

MONDAY, February 19, 11:23 P. M.

Place of Observation.	Hight of ba'er	Change 24 hrs.	Thermometer.	Change 24 hrs.	Direction of wind	Velocity	Pressure	Force, approx.	Weather
Buffalo, N. Y	30.07	03	28	—8	....	..	...	A	1
Cairo	30.07	01	43	—5	S. E.	5	.12	B	2
Chicago, Ill	30.02	08	26	—2	S.	11	.60	C	2
Cincinnati, O	30.19	06	32		....	..	...	A	1
Cleveland, O	30.12	..	39	14	S. W.	4	.08	B	1
Davenport, Iowa	30.00	01	35	—3	S. E.	5	.12	B	3
Detroit, Mich	30.07	04	30	—4	S.	3	.04	B	1
Louisville, Ky	30.11	02	33	—3	S. E.	..	...	B	1
Memphis, Tenn	30.05	02	47	—8	S. E.	4	.08	B	2
Nashville, Tenn	30.13	04	38	—2	....	..	...	A	1
New Orleans, La	30.09	04	50	5	S. E.	6	.18	C	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	30.22	07	30	—5	....	..	...	A	2
Shreveport, La	29.93	02	57	—5	S. E.	8	.32	C	1
St. Louis, Mo	29.96	02	37	—1	S. E.	4	.08	B	2
St. Paul, Minn	.....	..	..	..	....	..	...	..	
Vicksburg	30.08	02	53	..	E.	6	.18	C	1

Character of the winds to save space is indicated by the letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, calm; B, gentle; C, fresh or brisk; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, very nigh wind; G, strong gale; H, violent gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals, as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, cloudy; 4, light rain; 5, heavy rain; 6, snow.

Reports received over the wires of the Western Union, Northwestern and International Ocean Telegraph Companies.

In the columns noting changes in the barometer and thermometer the minus sign only is used.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The first case taken up was that of W. H. Devore & Co., vs. Lydia Barnhill. Action on an account which defendant claimed should have been charged to her executors. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $155 20.

The next case called was that of Hoffman & Hale vs. John Koehler et al. Action in replevin to determine the ownership of a piano, which plaintiff alleged had been obtained on lease. The defendants claimed that an absolute sale had been effected. Verdict for defendants for $350, with an order that the plaintiffs, who had removed the piano, should return it. Plaintiff's counsel made a motion for a new trial.

Henry Minehart vs. August Hingst. *Sci. fa* on a mortgage. The defendant set up the plea that the money due had been tendered but refused. On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

No. 178. Crawford vs. McClintock.
No. 179. Huckenstine vs. Lucas.
No. 182. Coffin vs. steamer Great Republic.
No. 193. Kirk vs. McLaughlin.
No. 199. Knox vs. Logue et al.
No. 3. Campbell vs. Weaver et al.
No. 7. Pa. Salt Man'fg Co. vs. A. V. R. R.

Common Pleas—Judges Sterrett and Collier.

The first case taken up was that of William Evans, administrator of William Evans, Jr., vs. School District of Temperanceville. Action to recover bounty. William Evans, Jr., deceased, enlisted in the army under the call for five thousand men, and died in the service. He was credited in the quota to the borough of Temperanceville. Defendants allege that Temperanceville never received credit for him in their quota. A verdict was rendered for plaintiff for $444, being the $300 bounty, with interest from February 19, 1864, date of enlistment.

The next case called was that of Henry Conrad vs. Thomas Kerlin. Action against indorser of a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $113 26.

Benjamin Coursin vs. Susan and Bichri Wilson. Action on an ejectment for a lot of ground in McKeesport. Verdict for plaintiff, with six and a-quarter cents damages and costs, subject to the decision of the Court on the questions of law reserved.

Martin Feely vs. Richard McGovern. Action to recover for wages due. Verdict for plaintiff for $292 13.

H. Myers vs. the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company. Action to recover for loss sustained by a lot of ice cream having been left at the wrong station. Verdict for plaintiff in the sum of $32 55.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

No. 132. Smith vs. Gray.
86. R. D. Clark & Co., vs. Graham & Allen.
91. Seib et. al. vs. Sputh, et. al.
94. Taylor vs. Taylor.
95. Corbett vs. Powers.
97. Morris vs. Lowe.
98. Barrett vs. Lowe.
99. Smith vs. Lawson.
100. Slatterly vs. Bope.
38. Eaton vs. Henry Bailey & Co.

RIVER REPORT.

War Department, Signal Service, U. S. A., Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce.

February 19, 1872, 4:23 P. M.

Stations.	*Rise. Feet.	Inch.	*Fall. Feet.	Inch.
Cairo, Ills	0	12	0	0
Cincinnati, Ohio	0	0	7	9
Louisville, Ky	1	2	0	0
Memphis, Tenn	0	2	0	0
Nashville, Tenn	0	0	1	0
New Orleans, La	0	0	0	1
Pittsburgh, Pa	0	5	0	0
Shreveport, La	0	0	0	1
St. Louis, Mo	0	0	0	1
St. Paul	—	—	—	—
Vicksburg, Miss	0	7	0	0

*Rise and fall in last twenty-four hours.
Dash — indicates river closed.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Arbitrary Action of Board of Underwriters Denounced.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—Various communications have appeared in the city papers during the past few weeks taking strong grounds against the alleged abitrary action and exacting demands of the board of underwriters here. The *Evening Dispatch* to-day has a communication signed by many merchants which gives eleven cogent reasons why the insurance companies of this city should withdraw from the Board, and says it is only a question of time when the merchants will notify the insurance companies of their suspension of any further business with them until they (the insurance companies) dissolve all connection with the Board. Among the principal objections to the Board are the requirement of a standard strength of steamboats so high as to drive tonnage from the port to such extent that the needs of the trade can't be met; demands for repairs on boats which are necessarily burdensome; the prohibition of steamers towing barges and lighters during low water, except they are supplied with prescribed motive power; and generally because the whole course of the Board is being marked with acts hostile to steamboat interests, injurious and disastrous to the commercial prosperity of the city, without adding one particle to the safety of insurance companies in taking risks or benefitting their financial condition. The communication further states that as such requirements are not made by underwriters at other points on the western rivers, therefore the Board here practice unjust discrimination against St. Louis.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 19.—The damages here by the recent break-up of ice in the river are estimated at about three hundred thousand dollars.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 19.—River rising rapidly, one inch per hour, since noon yesterday; seven and a half feet in the canal, three and a half in the chute; cloudy and mild; mercury ranged from 35 to 45. Arrived—Ada Hallman, Westwind, Nashville; Alice Dean, J. W. Garrett and barges, New Orleans; Armadillo, Arkansas river. Departed—Grey Eagle, Henderson. Packets will leave to-morrow in all directions, also J. W. Garrett and barges, J. E. Rankin, Lawrence, Anna, Abeona, Silver Moon, Ada Hellman, Minnoala, Armadillo, for Cincinnati; Warner and barges, Robt. Mitchell, New Orleans; Westwind, Nashville and Tom Reese and barges, Pittsburgh.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, February 19.—River rising; six feet on Harpeth shoals. Weather moderate and fair. Arrived—John Lumsden, Cairo; Kanawha, Ohio river. Departed—Burksville, upper Cumberland; Eddyville, Evansville; John Lumsden, Cairo.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., February 19.—Chiefly clear and cold; morning pleasant; noon mercury 39 to 44. The river has risen four inches; little ice. Port List: Up—Groesbeck Fayette, A. J. Baker, Bowling Green, Peytonia and barges. Down—Mary Houston, Tarascon, Mary Ament, Arkansas Belle, B. H. Hunt. Business active; receipts and shipments large.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 19.—The apprehension of danger to river craft is very much lessened since the ice in the harbor has been so badly broken. Among the steamers frozen up are the Arkansas, Mary Davage, Colossal, Julia, Adam Jacobs, St. Luke, City of Cairo, Mollie Moore, Lucy Bertram, Continental, S. S. Merrill, City of Alton, Oceanus, Bunker Hill, Colorado, J. H. Johnson, Rob Roy, City of Chester, City of Helena, Grand Tower, Sallie, Silver Bow, Belle Pike, Southern Belle, City of Vicksburg, Stephen Bayard, Nellie Rogers, Bret Harte and Belle Memphis. These steamers are valued at one million dollars; barges $400,000; tugs, towboats, ferryboats wharfboats, &c., $430,000; cargoes $200,000; total $1,655,000.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 19.—Weather clear and pleasant; river rising. Departed—Alice, Cairo; Allen, Arkansas river.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, February 19.—Down—Capital City. Up—Belle Lee. Weather pleasant; river rising.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Arrived—Sallie V., R. P. Walt, Memphis; Charles Bodman, Cincinnati; Allegheny Belle and barges, New Madrid. Departed James Howard, Paducah.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, February 19.—Sugar quiet; inferior 6a7¼c; common 7½a8c; fair 7¾a8½c; good fair to fully fair 8¼a9¼c; prime 9¼a10c. Molasses firmer; common 35a45c; Centrifugal 52c; prime 58c; cistern bottom 50a51c. Whisky dull at 90a$1 02½c. Coffee unchanged. Cotton active and firmer; sales 9,000 bales; good ordinary 21c; low middlings 21¾; middlings 22¼c. Receipts 6,728 bales; exports—Liverpool 16,622 bales. Amsterdam 2,051 bales, New York 2,192 bales; stock 221,561 bales.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

The observance of Lent is having its effect on the places of amusement, marked by a falling off in the attendance. Mr. John E. Owens made his appearance behind the footlights of Manager Ellsler's theater last night, with a large but by no means crowed audience in front. "Everybody's Friend" was the first piece on the programme, and, so far as Mr. Owens, Mr. Gotthold and Miss Nellie Johnson were concerned, was capitally given. "Solon Shingle" closed the entertainment, and passed off very pleasingly. Mr. Owens was the recipient of frequent and very hearty marks of approbation from his auditors.

To-night the same plays will be performed.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

Curiosity to see Mr. Charles Petrie and his new play attracted a moderate audience to the Fifth Avenue Opera House last night. "Pedestin," while not rising to great excellence as a drama, still has some really good points, all of which were made the most of by the "star" and the members of Mr. Beamer's stock company. As *Cute*, the slave, Mr. Petrie showed a thorough knowledge of the negro character, and portrayed it more cleverly than many who have made it a speciality for years. Barring the drawbacks always incident to the first production of a new piece, "Pedestin" passed off very satisfactorily, and will, no doubt, go much more smoothly to-night, when it will be repeated.

Varieties Theater.

Manager Aimes's augmented company appeared to a full house last night, and gave a very fine performance. They appear in a fresh list of attractions to-night. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE residents on Virgin alley are not so troublesome now that the Mayor's office is so near them.

THE FUNERAL of the late Alderman D. M. Mullin, will take place this morning at 10 o'clock, from his late residence 105 Madison avenue, Allegheny.

ALDERMAN TAYLOR yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of John Ruch, charged by Joseph Bakerman and David Schowolter with assault and battery. The latter alleges that Ruch struck and kicked him.

JAMES MCILWAINE, who was charged before Alderman Strain, a few days since, with false pretenses, on oath of George M. Wilson, was arrested yesterday, and in default of $1,000 bail was committed to court.

ROBERT BURNS, not the poet, but another man, is wanted at the Mayor's office to answer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by Harriet C. Hess. The trouble occurred in a house in Virgin alley near Smithfield. Warrant issued.

A PENN STREET car conductor was robbed of seven dollars last evening. The aforesaid left a description of the supposed robber at the office of Capt. Cupples on Diamond alley, but no arrests have been made yet.

WARRANTS were issued yesterday by Alderman Strain for the arrest of Wm. Gregg, Randolph Gregg and James and George Stenick, charged by David Floyd with surety of the peace. The parties reside at Green Oak, Elizabeth township.

YESTERDAY afternoon United States Distrsct Attorney Swoope caused David Hays to be discharged from the County Jail where he had been imprisoned for some months to answer a charge of counterfeiting. The principal witness against the accused had died some weeks ago.

ALDERMAN MCMASTERS yesterday issued a warrant for the arrest of Jacob Wyan, charged by John Waught with assault and battery. The parties are both teamsters in the employ of John Boyd, and had some trouble about their horses which resulted in a fight.

YESTERDAY morning Mayor Blackmore took the information of Mary Ann Hickinbottam, charging Wm. Hickinbottam with surety. The alleged offense consisted in William threatening Mary Ann to "tear her limb from limb." Officer Wilmot was provided with a warrant for William's arrest.

WM. HANLEY was brought before Alderman McMasters, yesterday, to answer a charge of assault and battery preferred by Henry White, who alleges that Hanley knocked him down and beat him. The trouble occurred in the Second ward. The accused was held for a hearing.

YESTERDAY an information for larceny was lodged before Mayor Blackmore by John Byrne, charging John King with larceny. King is accused of having stolen a carpet sack, a pair of boots, and a small quantity of clothing from Byrne, at East Liberty. The defendant, after a hearing, was committed for trial.

ABOUT one hundred singers were present at the "Esther" rehearsal last evening, and the enterprise promises to be a success of the highest order. Another meeting will be held this evening at the chapel of the Pittsburgh Female College, and still another on Thursday evening, when the leading solo parts will be assigned.

THE girl, Miss Buishwangee, who was literally roasted alive in Beaver, two weeks ago last Friday, died on Sunday night, after having suffered untold agonies constantly from the time she was burned. The physician who attended her states that it was one of the most remarkable cases on record, as her injuries were sufficient to have caused death almost instantly.

MARY A. PRYOR made an information against Arthur Gildernew, one of Mayor Blackmore's police, charging him with aggravated assault and battery. The defendant, it appears, was called upon to arrest the prosecutrix some time ago, and she alleges that in doing so he was entirely too rough. A warrant was issued by Alderman Strain, before whom the suit was brought.

ELIZA J. MCCHESNEY appeared before Alderman McMasters yesterday, and made an information against her husband, Geo. Y. McChesney, charging him with assault and battery. The prosecutrix alleged that her husband compelled her to dress in rags and go about with her child in her arms, begging, while he amused himself by remaining in the house drinking whisky. A warrant for the husband's arrest was issued.

INFORMATIONS were made yesterday by Irwin Tuttle against George Fuchs, charging him with assault and battery and highway robbery, before Alderman McMasters. The prosecutor was proceeding to his home, in Duquesne borough, when, he alleges, the defendant attacked him, beat him severely, and then robbed him of a small sum of money. The accused was arrested and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 in each case for a hearing.

ALLEGHENY.

ITEMS IN BRIEF.

CITY ENGINEER DAVIS and Hugh McNeill left the city yesterday for Cincinnati, to attend the convention on the Ohio river improvement.

THOMAS SPROUL and John Gorley, charged with aggravated assault and battery, before the Mayor, on oath of James Johnson, were discharged last evening, the prosecutor failing to appear.

AN application is to be made in the Courts changing the name of Beaver street M. E. Church to Arch street M. E. Church. This change has been rendered necessary by the action of City Councils in changing the name of the street.

A REMONSTRANCE is in circulation in this city which will be forwarded to Harrisburg, protesting against the passage of the "enabling act" now before the Senate, empowering the Allegheny Board of Control to take charge of and maintain the Allegheny Library. It is meeting, however, with very little success.

THE Street and Survey Committees held a joint meeting last evening, for the purpose of considering the Federal street act, which had been drawn up by the City Solicitor. The committees, after making some slight amendments, decided to report favorably of the act at the next meeting of Councils.

Two lads named John Jackson and Frank Adams were before the Mayor last evening on a charge of malicious mischief. The boys had taken possession of a buggy the preceding evening, the owner having just gone into a house, and drove around a number of streets in a reckless manner, damaging the buggy considerably. The lads were discharged upon paying the amount of damage done the buggy, twenty-six dollars.

The License Bill in Tarentum.

A large meeting of the citizens of Tarentum was held Friday evening in the Presbyterian Church, to consider the License bill now before the Legislature. The meeting was organized by calling Wm. V. Evans, Esq., to the chair, and electing James B. Fulton, Secretary. Addresses were delivered by the Revs. Scott and Timmons, and Messrs. McCall, Dickey, Wineman, Commins and others, who opposed the new bill. A series of resolutions were then unanimously adopted, protesting against the passage of the bill, and also instructing the Allegheny county delegation to except from the operations of this bill, all laws now in force in the different districts of Allegheny county prohibiting the granting of licenses, but especially in the borough of Tarentum. Another resolution provides that if the bill passes without amendment a Convention of Temperance men will be held before the next election to nominate a full Legislative ticket.

FILIPPO, THE BANDIT.

In the year 1496 the condition of Italy was deplorable. The kingdom was divided and torn by rival factions, harrassed by foreign invasion, and overrun by banditti.

The banditti were the most terrible scourge of the three. Their chieftain, Filippo, was adored by the bandits, and idolized by the common people. He was more than a match for all the King's generals.

Up to the period in which our story begins, no prison had been able to hold Filippo; no fortress had been able to withstand him. He had been popularly supposed to possess supernatural powers.

But at last it seemed as though his race was run. He had been captured, tried, condemned, and was now lying in the deepest dungeon of the prison of San Gregore, in the ancient town of Foggia, awaiting execution.

The annual fair of the province of Apulia, of which Foggia was the capital, was in full blast at this time, and the old town was full of peasantry and strangers from the country round about.

Among these strangers was a chosen band of Filippo's men, skilfully disguised, and determined to rescue their leader from death, if possible, even at the cost of their own lives.

And mingling in the throngs, were scores of the bandits' wives—some with babes in their arms—in many guises, and all keenly watching the signs of the times, and feeling the pulse of the multitude, for the purpose of catching at every possible chance and straw that might be turned to the advantage of their condemned chieftain.

But no opportunity for rescue occurred. The prison guards were doubled during the day and quadrupled at night. And now Filippo's last day but one on earth had come. The next morning, unless rescue should intervene, he was to be beheaded, with twenty-four of his comrades, in the public square of Foggia.

That day was the last and the gayest day of the fair.

Mingling in the throng, according to the custom of the age and country, were the Marchesa Strozzi and the Signorita Bianca Strozzi, the wife and daughter of the Marchese Strozzi, who was then the Governor and Viceroy of the Province of Apulia. It had been by the superior skill and courage of the Marchese Strozzi that Filippo had been captured; and it was his iron will that now held the bandit chieftain in a grip as firm and relentless as that of fate itself.

That evening the Marchese Strozzi gave a masked ball at the palace, and Bianca, seizing an opportunity which offered, left her mother's side, retired to her own room, and assuming a domino and mask, she returned to the ball and mingled with the throng of guests.

Made timid by her youth and long seclusion in a convent, it was the Signorita's hope that her disguise might not be penetrated; but she had scarcely reached the middle of the hall ere she heard herself addressed by one who had discovered her secret.

She turned quickly, an intuitive fear giving rise to the suspicion that it was the Signor Concini, a young nobleman whom her mother had determined to force Bianca to wed against her will; but instead of beholding the graceful, elegant form of the Signor, her eyes fell upon the commanding figure of a man who, dressed in the costume of a Knight Templar, begged her to pause a moment and listen to his prayer.

"I am no saint or Madonna, whose intercession will avail you," she said; "so pray pass on and offer your petititions before another shrine."

"I fear poor Filippo the bandit is not worthy of such divine favor," said the stranger. "It is human aid I seek, and I come to you in the name of sweet Mercy."

"Filippo! Filippo!" repeated Bianca. "That name has met me at every turn to-day. Why am I thus beset, and why do I take the interest I do in this condemned outlaw?"

She said this impatiently, and under her breath, but her companion heard it, and drawing a step nearer he stopped, so that his lips almost touched the maiden's ear, and said:

"Because Filippo is the kinsman of Angelo Capello, and Angelo Capello is the beloved of Bianca Strozzi."

Bianca turned pale.

"What would you have me do?" she asked.

"A simple thing. Only meet me an hour hence at the eastern gate of the palace, and the rest will be told."

"I, alone, at midnight, meet a stranger at the gate of the palace!"

"The Signorita Bianca need not fear. Her own confessor, Fra Ignazio, will be there, also, to accompany her wherever she may go."

More and more bewildered by every word the stranger uttered, fascinated as if by a magic spell, Bianca Strozzi could not choose but promise an attendance at the proposed rendezvous.

"But stay?" she said, as the masked stranger was about leaving her. "The eastern gate of the palace leads to the prison of San Gregore."

"I know it, Signorita."

She stepped back to allow a gay troop of maskers to pass by, and when she again looked for her mysterious companion, he had disappeared.

Bianca, on going to the eastern gate of the palace, at the appointed hour, found Fra Ignazio, the stranger and one of her mother's pages named Vito, awaiting her. Bianco looked at the latter with surprise, which was increased when Fra Ignazio said:

"Signorita, be not surprised that you behold Vito also a member of our company. He is a brave, loyal and true Italian, and goes with us to purchase a rare and glorious immortality."

The stranger pressed Vito's hand and laid his own upon the page's head in blessing, then silently departed. Bianca saw, even in the dim light, that Vito's face, though pallid, wore an enthusiastic expression, and that his eyes shone like those of one who is about to lay down his life for a cause more precious to him than the life he gives for it.

The priest struck twice with his staff upon an iron door before which they stood.

"They are long in coming," he muttered; "but doubtless the poor fools fear we are the forerunners of the mob whose attack they apprehend, and are in no hurry to open for us."

"Whither are we going, good father?" asked Bianaca timidly.

"This is one of the entrances to San Gregore, the state prison of Foggia," he replied.

"And why do we enter here?" she demanded.

"For the best of purposes. To set at liberty and save the life of a brave man. Listen a moment and bear well in mind what I may say. We shall liberate Filippo to-night, but Vito remains to die in his stead. Do not start or cast upon the poor fellow such of compassion. He glories in the sacrifice he has accepted. He remembers that in a just cause martyrdom is a blessed privilege. Do you, my daughter, take courage from his example, and flinch not from the trial before you."

The iron door grated on its hinges, and a voice asked who it was that knocked. On hearing Fra Ignazio's voice in reply, the door was swung open, and the party were conducted to the reception room of Michele, the jailer.

The jailer was a shrewd, sharp-eyed man, and he glanced inquiringly at the confessor's companions. Fra Ignazio told him who they were, and that Bianca had come thither to visit Filippo's cell, in fulfillment of a vow made at the confessional.

The party were allowed to go on their way, Michele himself preceding them with his keys and a lantern. After winding through many damp and gloomy passages, and descending flight after flight of stone steps till it seemed as though they must have gone down into the very bowels of the earth, the jailer paused before a door more strongly barred than any they had yet passed. The thick panels were so densely studded with brass and iron nails that it seemed fairly bristling with them, and after unlocking it, it was with some difficulty that Michele could turn it upon its grating hinges.

Before those who accompanied him entered the cell Michele did so, and took a survey of its interior. Satisfied with the inspection, he held the door aside while the confessor, the Signorita and the page entered.

"In an hour I will return for you," he said.

"Be it so," the priest replied. "In an hour we will bid Filippo adieu, for the young lady's vow will then be fulfilled."

The cell door swung heavily together, with a noise and jar that seemed to resound throughout the whole prison.

Bianca looked about her, and then, for the first time in her life, she found herself face to face with a bandit—an object which had ever been the greatest terror of her childhood and youth.

An emotion of terror she could not control caused her to cling closer to the confessor's side, when she first met the glance of Filippo's eye; but a moment afterward she was ashamed of her folly, and in obedience to Fra Ignazio's words, she returned the outlaw's salute with a formal bow of courtesy.

"I have come according to my promise, Filippo," said the priest, "and I have brought with me these friends, whose presence, I trust, will prove a comfort to you."

"I am deeply grateful to you all," returned the bandit, and his voice sounded to Bianca so melodious, so calm and so steady, that she closely scanned his face to see if indeed there lurked in his lineaments any expression of fear of his approaching death.

The lamp which the jailer had lighted and placed upon a rude table at the side of the cell, cast but a feeble light around, yet it was sufficient to reveal the outlaw's features, and Bianca was astonished to discover such noble lineaments in the feared and hated Filippo.

Utterly unable to reconcile the early impression she had formed of banditti with this man's appearance, Bianca stood regarding him in mute wonder, when she was recalled to herself by seeing Vito, the page, kneel before the priest, and the latter, laying both hands upon his head, murmured a few words in Latin, while the tears fell thick and fast upon his outspread hands.

"It has been decreed by the Council that thus only can you be saved," said Fra Ignazio, turning to Filippo after Vito had arisen. "This young man accepts the trust confided to him. There were not wanting many eager contestants for the glory and the honor, but in the choice of Vito I believe a judicious selection has been made, especially since the office he holds in the Marchesa's household is one which you can also fill, and thus your final escape may be secured."

At the commencement of the confessor's speech, Filippo listened to him with a perplexed air, as though quite at a loss to comprehend the meaning of his words; but as he proceeded light seemed to dawn upon the bandit's mind, and when the priest paused, he put his hands over his eyes and turned away.

"Nay, nay, Fra Ignazio," he said in a husky tone; "this thing shall never be! Though it is hard to die when everything promised so well, it shall never be said that another suffered in Filippo's stead. I fear not to meet death to-morrow."

"Signor!" said the priest, and there was a grave authority in his tone, "the time we were allowed to spend in this place is already half expired. No more precious moments must be wasted in this vain war of words. Filippo, by the authority I hold in the Council of Nine, I charge you to remember your oath of fealty. You solemnly swore to hold yourself subservient to the good of the nation, and to the mandate of the Council. That Council has decreed that the unjust sentence of the Marchese Strozzi shall not be executed upon you. It has selected Vito Spinelli to be your substitute, and through me it calls upon you to obey its decrees. So arise, Filippo, stifle every rebellious thought, and prepare to leave San Gregore with us when the jailer returns."

The look of noble resolve which the face of the condemned man had worn died away while Fra Ignazio spoke, and an expression of repentance and humility took its place. He bowed to the superior power which overshadowed him, and making no further objection to the plan which had been laid for his escape, he and the page proceeded to exchange clothes; Bianca, at a sign from the priest, retiring to a corner of the cell, and placing herself in such a position that the other occupants of the dungeon were shielded from her view.

She remained there for some moments, and when the confessor recalled her, she was surprised at the transformation she beheld.

Filippo and Vito were as completely metamorphosed as though they had actually exchanged identity, and had it not been that Bianca knew of their plans beforehand, she would have disputed the fact of any transfer having been made.

The bandit drew the young man to his bosom, he pressed his lips upon his forehead, and murmured words in his ear which made the page's face flush scarlet with love and gratitude.

At that moment the cell door again grated noisily upon its hinges, and looking around, the jailor was seen on the threshold.

"Pardon if I have interrupted the Signorita's devotions before the time, but the dial in the guard-room marked the hour, and I came to light you back, as you desired."

"We are quite ready, Signor Michele," the priest replied. "The penance of the Signorita Bianca is accomplished, and I doubt not the soul of Filippo will be also benefitted by her devotions. Come, my daughter," he added, rising, "I will return to the palazzo with you and the page."

He walked to the door, when he stopped, and turning to the supposed outlaw, said:

"And thou, my son, be not faint-hearted. I will be with thee again to-morrow. In the meantime, *Pax vobiscum*."

He laid his hand upon Vito's head in blessing, and as he did so the affectionate pressure which accompanied the movement told the intrepid page that there was a more than ordinary fervor in the benison.

More rapidly than they had traversed the various dark passages on their way to Filippo's cell did the party retrace their steps.

The next day, in accordance with the decree, the bandits were executed, and it was believed that the dreaded Filippo was finally sealed up in the grave. The same night the Marchesa Strozzi, with her attendant, the Signora Meastrelli, in a retired room of the palace, met the Signor Concini and Don Cesare, an emissary from the French Court. The king of France wanted to get possession of the province of Apulia, and knowing the ambitious and unscrupulous nature of the Marchesa, he had not hesitated to approach her, through Don Cesare, with the most atrocious proposals.

The Marchesa really hated her husband. When a girl she had loved the father of the young Signor Concini, but they had been rudely separated, and had both married, giving their hands where their hearts did not follow. The Marchesa wished her daughter Bianca to marry the son of her old lover, but in this she was opposed by both her daughter and her husband. This added to her hatred of the Marchese, and made her lend a ready ear to the schemes of Don Cesare, who artfully suggested that *if her husband were only out of the way*, she would become the reigning sovereign of Apulia, supported by the power of France, and with no one to dispute her will. She caught eagerly at the bait, and a plan of proceedings was agreed upon.

In accordance with this plan, Concini sought out a poisoner known as Adrian of Palermo, and under pretense of getting a prescription for a sick friend, obtained a subtle and powerful poison, which was secretly administered to the Marchese, and of which he died in agonizing convulsions.

Bianca being thus left at the mercy of her mother, was ordered to accept Concini as her affianced husband without delay. This she refused to do, and avowed her love for Angelo Capello. The enraged Marchesa, utterly beside herself with fury, locked Bianca in her room to keep her a close prisoner until she could contrive some means of bending her to her will. "I will have her obedience or her life," she hissed, as she turned the key on her child and went to prepare for the funeral obsequies of her murdered husband.

The last sad duties were performed, and all that remained of the noble Marchese Strozzi was lowered into the dark vault beneath the church of Santi Apostoli.

The attendant priests remained to chant solemn dirges over the dead—all but Fra Ignazio, who, as soon as the marble slab was placed over the dark receptacle which received his patron and friend, left the altar, as though his emotions were so overpowering that even the duties of his holy office could not detain him.

But it was for another and quite a different reason that Fra Ignazio abandoned his place among the attendant clergy.

In the vestry to which he retired to lay aside his robes, he was met by a man of tall commanding figure and impressive features, who appeared in the character of a monk. This man was the Necromancer of Monte Gargano.

"Quick, *Maestro!*" the latter said, not disdaining to call this mortal by that exalted title. "Come quickly, or we shall be too late!"

"Aye, I am ready, Ignazio," replied the other. "Do you go before for a while, and I will follow."

The Necromancer followed Fra Ignazio to a certain shrine situated in a distant part of the church. The crowd which a short time before had filled the vast edifice to overflowing had already dispersed, and except the few devotees who lingered around the chief altar, not a layman remained.

By a narrow passage Ignazio and his companion reached the posterior of the shrine, when the Necromancer took precedence of the priest and became his guide.

They now laid aside the caution which had hitherto marked their movements, and with mad haste they lifted a small section of the marble pavement beneath their feet, and as they did so a flight of narrow steps was discovered beneath the floor.

"No one knows of this descent except ourselves," whispered the Necromancer.

The two descended a few steps, then turning with difficulty, and not without some pain and great danger of discovering themselves, they replaced the slab above their heads, and cautiously descended the narrow staircase.

The Necromancer paused when the last step was reached, and drawing a lantern from beneath his robe, soon lighted it, and by its feeble rays their further passage was guided.

"Whether does this passage-way lead us?" asked the priest.

"To the cemetery beneath the chancel," replied the Necromancer, who at length stopped before a low-browed door which seemed to bar their further passage. But the man was prepared for every emergency, and taking a key from the bosom of his robe, he soon turned the rusty lock, and swung the portal wide enough open to admit them. As he did so, a gust of foul, fetid air was blown upon their faces from the chamber into which the passage opened. At the same moment also, there fell upon their ears the muffled sound of chanting voices and the confused fall of footsteps.

"We shall soon be directly beneath the pavement before the high altar," said the Necromancer. "But hold! This door must not close behind us, else we are surely lost, for there is no opening for the key upon this side."

Setting down his lantern, the Necromancer dragged a stone from its place, that it might hold the door open for their exit, and then again taking up the lantern, he led the way, through avenues and aisles of the dead of bygone ages, to the spot above which Fra Ignazio and his associate priests had lately been standing.

The choral melody had not yet ceased, and when the Necromancer next spoke, it was in a carefully subdued tone.

At the same time he raised the lantern, and thus revealed the coffin which contained the remains of the Marchese.

To the surprise of the confessor, the lid, which was securely fastened when the body was lowered into the vault, was gone, and the face and form of the governor were fully exposed.

Fra Ignazio half turned his head to ask the reason of this strange occurrence, when Filippo rose from beside the corpse.

"How came Filippo here?" ejaculated the priest.

"'Twas I who brought him here three hours since."

"And I obeyed your orders, *Maestro*," the bandit said. "Yonder; beside, beside that stone sarcophagus, I waited until the vault was opened from above. Then, when the coffin was lowered, marked well the spot where it was placed, and when the slab was replaced above, I hurried hither, and with the implements you gave me removed the lid, so that air could reach the murdered Marchese."

"Say not murdered, Filippo. The Marchese still lives. Help me my comrades," said the Necromancer. "We must remove the Marchese from his narrow bed and place him in a more comfortable spot. The floor is too damp and cold, but yonder tablet will answer our purpose very well."

With some difficulty the three men very gently raised the body of the Marchese from the grim resting place, and laid it upon the rude bed which the Necromencer had pointed out, and then he applied a cordial to the lips of the Marchese.

The powerful elixir had an instantaneous effect, for directly he who but a short time before seemed numbered with the dead, raised himself into a sitting posture and looked about him with inquiring glances.

"What place is this?" he asked. "Why am I attended by the Marchesa's page?"

"Your Excellenza has been ill," returned Fra Ignazio. "You have been very ill, and we are here to care for you. Lie down again, dear Signor, and let your strength return by degrees."

The Marchese lay back and passed his hand several times across his forehead.

"Ah, now I remember," he said. "I have been lying in a kind of trance for many hours. I recall the mortal sickness which seized me, the weeping attendants, the priests' last offices, and then the horrible blank which followed. I remember, too, the dreadful spasms which contracted my frame, and the vice-like grip that seized my heart when life flowed so sluggishly through my veins. But where are the Marchesa and my beloved Bianca? Why are they also not here to welcome me back to life?"

"Because the Marchesa is a traitoress and a murderess," said the deep voice of the Necromancer.

Again the Marchese raised his head and looked in the direction whence the voice proceeded.

"Who spoke?" he asked. "Those tones are not familiar. Can the dead speak?"

"'Twas I who spoke," replied the Magician, rising and coming forward to where the light could fall upon his face. "I am called the Necromancer of Monte Gargano. People invest me with supernatural power, and I use that power for the good, not the ill, of mankind."

"And 'tis that power which has brought the noble Marchese back to life," said Filippo, with fervor.

"I have heard of the Necromancer of Monte Gargano," the Marchese said, "but never before have I seen him face to face. I thank thee, friend, if thou hast brought me back to a life of usefulness, but it seems a sorry reception to hear thee say that my wife, the mother of my daughter, is a traitoress and murderess."

"Yet 'tis even so, Excellenza. 'Twas through her machination that the deadly poison was administered, and but for Fra Ignazio's care it would have proved fatal."

The Necromancer then rapidly sketched the events which had so recently transpired, and convinced the Marchese of the truth of his narrative. The unhappy man bowed his head upon his hands and groaned in anguish of spirit. But there was no time for the indulgence of grief. The Necromancer, at once proceeding to business, informed the astounded Marchese who the supposed Vito really was, and then whispered something in his ear that seemed to give him complete control over the amazed Viceroy, who arose and said:

"Let us hasten from this place. I long to return to the light of day, that I may save my poor daughter from the fate which has been prepared for her."

Filippo took up the lantern, and placing himself at the head of the little procession, prepared to leave the vault.

Judge of their surprise, however, when upon reaching the little door which admitted them to the vault, they found it closed and fast locked.

Fra Ignazio sprang forward, and with Herculean strength flung his full weight against the oaken barrier. He endeavored to grasp the stout panels, and he shook the obdurate portals as though he would make it yield to his wishes, but each and every effort was unavailing.

The stone which was thought sufficient to hold it firmly open was lying within the vault. When a gust of wind blew along the passage and struck the door, the round stone not offering sufficient resistance, the door gradually and surely closed, thus making captive the four men who were within.

Fra Ignazio raised the lantern to the faces of his companions, and upon each he saw the blankness of sudden despair.

Only the Marchese seemed less horror-struck than the others.

"The key?" he said. "Is not that the key you hold in your hand?"

"It is, Signor; but the lock cannot be reached from within the vault."

Then the full horror of their situation burst upon the Marchese, and he cast himself against the closed door, and beat upon it wildly.

"'Tis useless, Marchese, said the Necromancer. "That fast shut portal has resisted sturdier blows than those you are dealing. Give over the vain attempt, and let us calmly look this terrible fact in the face."

The Marchese heaved a sigh of poignant anguish, and taking the lantern, he started to search for some opening through which they could escape.

To prove that trite saying, that misfortunes never come singly, another overwhelming disaster now fell upon the doomed prisoners.

The light which had hitherto guided and cheered them by its rays, was suddenly extinguished. The supply of oil was exhausted, and total darkness was now added to the other horrors of their situation. The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found in the New York Ledger. Ask for the number dated February 24, which can be had at any news office or book-store. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it.

AN EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT.

G. A. Mundorff's Planing Mill, Box, Sash and Door Factory Combined—Introduction of New Machinery.

One of the most extensive establishments of its character in this city or vicinity is the planing mill, box, sash and door factory combined, situated at the corner of Twenty-third and Mary streets, East Birmingham. Mr. G. A. Mundorff, the proprietor of the establishment, was formerly extensively engaged in the lumber business, and started the planing mill and box factory in 1868, on comparatively a small scale, but as the business increased, which it did very rapidly, new machinery was added, and improvements were made, until now it is one of the most complete and largest establishments in the country, the annual consumption of lumber being over three and one half millions of feet, and furnishing employment to nearly one hundred men.

The buildings and lumber yards cover an area of over four acres of ground. The mill is a frame building, two stories high, one hundred and ten by ninety feet. On the first floor is the box factory, heavy planers and engine. There are three full sets of box saws, each set including three saws—one for splitting the boards to the required thickness, another for cutting them in required lengths, and another for edging. The rough lumber is worked into boxes, and is first planed, then split, cut and edged, when it is removed to an adjoining room, where the boxes are nailed together. This work is all done under the supervision of Mr. Robert Warren, who makes the boxes under contract, Mr. Mundorff furnishing the lumber and machinery, and paying Mr. Warren so much per thousand. The capacity of the works is about seven thousand boxes per week, most of which are used by the glass manufacturers for packing glass.

There is one large planer and one small one on this floor. The former is for working flooring, and will plain a board any width from twenty-four inches wide down to one inch, and from one-eighth to five inches in thickness, at a speed of fifty-four feet per minute. The small planer works boards below six inches in width and down to a quarter in thickness. There is also on this floor a large upright saw for splitting lumber, a large circular saw for the same purpose and two rip saws used for sawing the boards to the required width. Mr. Alexander Sommers, a practical mechanic and first class workman, is foreman of machinery in this shop. The engine room and boilers, of which there are two, thirty-six inches in diameter and twenty feet long, are on this floor, and the entire machinery is run by a forty horse power engine. There is a labor-saving apparatus in the shape of a large fan, by means of which all the shavings and saw-dust made in the mill are forced direct from the machinery through tubes to the engine house, where they are used for fuel.

On the second floor the door and sash factory is located, and here as below, all the work, even to laying out window, sash doors, &c., is done by machinery. The pannels, the mortises and tenants are cut by machinery, and there is one large machine for making moulding of any desired size or shape.

One of the most novel machines in the establishment is the one used for making frames for Venetian shutters. There is also a large turning lathe in this room used for turning posts and rungs for ballasters. Also two jig saws, used for scroll or irregular work, and what is termed an irregular moulder, used for making irregular or circular moulding. In addition to the machinery mentioned, Mr. Mundorff is putting up a large machine for sandpapering and smoothing the doors after they are put together, work that has heretofore been down by hand. The door is put together in a rough state, placed in the machine and comes out as smooth as it can be made. Mr. Hugh Murphy, a thorough workman, and an obliging and accommodating gentleman is foreman of the shop. There are many other matters of interest connected with the establishment of which we have not space to speak, suffice it to say that it is decidedly the most complete and largest establishment of its character in the city.

Fine Arts.

See our advertising columns for notice of art sales. It is important.

An Honest Verdict.

Whatever difference of opinion the general public may indulge in as to the merits of the great oil suit just closed, or to the more interesting breach of promise case, yet on the question, of what is the leading Organ of the day? there is but one opinion, and consequently but one verdict, which is heartily subscribed to by all capable judges, and that is that the Taylor & Farley Celestes Organ is the best Organ that is produced. All agree on the following points, viz: that it is the purest toned; that it is the sweetest toned; that it has the greatest variety of tones; that it is the best suited for the voice; that it has more power and is easiest operated in pumping; that it will retain its tone longer and get out of order less, and that it is much the cheapest in the long run; and finally, as this is the unqualified verdict of four thousand of our citizens, purchasers of these celebrated Organs, we want to prove the truth of all the above to an equal number more, and to this end have on hand, and will always keep, the largest stock of Reed Instruments in the city, which we are just now selling at prices even lower than you would have to pay for a much inferior organ of another and cheaper make. So, to save future regrets, go at once to S. Hamilton & Co., No. 51 Fifth avenue, and make your selection, and we will assure you of entire satisfaction, both in price and terms, which, by the way, are so liberal and easy that no one need be without an instrument, no matter what their circumstances. Take our advice and call at once on S. Hamilton & Co., 51 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Cheap Goods

At the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

A Universal Remedy.

"Brown's Bronchical Troches" for coughs, colds and bronchial affections, stand first in public favor and confidence, the result has been acquired by a test of many years. TTHS&

R. E. Breed & Co.

Are selling the best china, glass and queensware in the city. China Store, 100 Wood street.

The Best

China, glass and queensware is to be had at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

DIED.

DICKSON—On Sunday morning, February 18th, MARY SEDGELY, wife of James Dickson.

Funeral services at the First Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, at 2½ P. M., in place of No. 49 Lincoln avenue, Allegheny, as formerly announced.

PENNEY—At the residence of his mother, at McKeesport, on Sabbath, February 18th, Dr. DAVID A. PENNEY, in the fifty-second year of his age.

Funeral on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

MULLIN—On Thursday morning, at half-past 3 o'clock, D. M. MULLIN, late Alderman of the Fourth ward, Allegheny, in the thirty sixth year of his age.

Funeral on TUESDAY MORNING, at half-past 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Madison avenue, near Ohio street, Allegheny city. Religious services at St. Mary's German Catholic Church, Liberty street.

McDOWELL—On Sunday morning, the 18th inst., ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of the late Dr. A. N. McDowell.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her mother, No. 218 Robinson street, Allegheny, on TUESDAY, 20th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

Lea & Perrins' Sauce,

Pronounced by connoisseurs the only good Sauce. It improves appetite and digestion, and it is unrivalled for its flavor. We are directed by Messrs. LEA & PERRINS to prosecute all parties making or vending counterfeits.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Agents, NEW YORK. TThs

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
(Light Cast Goods our Specialty.)

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny City. P. O. address, Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.

Has resumed the practice of his profession, confining himself exclusively to the Preservation of the Natural Teeth. Office, No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH,
FOR THE
Preservation of Iron and Wood,
A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties. Dries in Thirty Minutes.
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
DEPOT, 202 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.
RUSH PATTERSON, Agent.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Henry R. Foote Civil Engineer, New Galilee, Penn'a.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELLSLER............Sole Lessee and Manager.
Engagement of the Great Comedian,
John E. Owens.
TUESDAY EVENING, February 20th, 1872, the Grand Comedy of
EVERYBODY'S FRIEND.
Major Wellington De Boots............Mr. J. E. Owens.
To conclude with Mr. Owens's renowned personation,
SOLON SHINGLE.
Solon Shingle............Mr. J. E. Owens.
Saturday—Owens Matinee.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BEAMER............Lessee and Manager.
Engagement for six nights only of the popular Comedian,
Mr. CHAS. PETRIE.
THIS EVENING will be presented the highly successful drama by J. W. Meath, Esq., entitled
PEDESTIN.
Cute, a Faithful Negro............Mr. Chas. Petrie.
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF Mr. PETRIE.
Pedestin Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. AIMS............Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS............Stage Manager.
JUST SEE THE NEW VARIETY STARS.
Miss Jenette Ross, Harry Talbot, Ida Hogen, George W. Herman, with the Egyptian Jugglers, Freeman Sisters, Charley Howard, Charley Brown, Flora Benton. Washington's Birthday, two performances. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2 30 P. M.

LECTURES.

Mercantile Library Lectures.
LIBRARY HALL.
The Noted Statesman and Officeholder,
PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Late P. M. at Cross-Roads, Ky.,
WILL LECTURE ON
"THE MISSION OF SKINEOGH,"
ON
TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUAY 20th.
ADMISSION............75 CENTS.
Tickets can be had at the Library. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE PROPOSITION

Made by Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, Philadelphia, to furnish free of charge until a cure is effected in all cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Pimples, &c., the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, is one which should meet with attention, for by this mode of doing business the people avoid all uncertainties both of Doctors and Medicines. All that has to be done is to furnish reference that payment will be made after a cure is effected, which of course every honest person ought to be willing to do. The following will explain:

I had been troubled with an eruption and severe itching of the skin for a number of years. I spent all the money I could spare trying to get rid of it, all to no purpose. Seeing that Desmond & Co., 915 Race street, had offered the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices, free of charge, until a cure was effected, I procured the remedy, giving as a reference that I would pay when cured, my employers, Messrs. Charles Burham & Co., tin manufacturers, 119 South Tenth street, and in three weeks after commencing the medicine, I was entirely free from the disease.
SAMUEL C. NEWBERN.
Philadelphia, December 4, 1871.
JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

HOUSES!

ALLEGHENY AVENUE—Lot 29x100, with fine new Brick Residence of 12 Rooms, newly Papered and Grained, finished in good style, with modern conveniences. Excellent neighborhood and convenient situation. Price.....$10,000

BEECH STREET—Lot 30x100, with excellent Brick Dwelling of 10 Apartments, finished in superior manner for private use. Six years' credit. Price............$10,500

SANDUSKY STREET—Lot 29x115, with comfortable Brick House of 10 Rooms, in good condition. Long credit............$ 9,000

FLEMING STATION—Fine Building Lots, beautifully and conveniently situated, large sizes at small prices. Call for plan.

CITY LOTS—Lincoln and Allegheny Avenues, Fremont and Beech Streets.

A. LEGGATE,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Agent,
159 Federal St., Allegheny.

PUBLIC SALE.
The undersigned will offer at Public Sale, in
Beaver Falls, Pa.,
On Tuesday, February 27th, 1872,
AT 11 O'CLOCK A. M.,
A DWELLING HOUSE,
On Main street, containing eight Rooms, with Water in the House. Small Fruit and Grapes on the Lot. Also,
One Store and Dwelling Combined,
On Main street. Storeroom finished for Grocery Store. The Dwelling part contains three Rooms. Terms made known on day of sale.
J. L. B. DAWSON.

For Sale or Rent.
MULVANY
Flint Glass Works Property.

The valuable Flint Glass Works Property, known as the Mulvany Glass Works, situated on the bank of the Monongahela river, in Birmingham, opposite Pittsburgh, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; fronting on Water street 190 feet, and extending back 378 feet on front of Seventeenth street and 361 feet on front of Sixteenth street. The main buildings are nearly new, and contain TWO TEN-POT FURNACES, Mixing, Loar, Packing, Cutting, Mould and Store Rooms, Engine and Blacksmith Shop, together with Warehouse, Out-Buildings, &c.; in fact, everything appertaining to a first-class Flint Glass Works, and all in complete order for immediate occupancy and business.

Possession can be had at once.

The actual wants of the factory do not require all the grounds attached, and a proposition would be entertained for the sale of that portion of the property not occupied by the factory buildings. For further particulars apply to either of the undersigned.
N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner of Grant and Diamond streets.
JAS. E. LEDLIE, at C. Ihmsen & Sons, Nos. 133 and 135 First avenue.
PITTSBURGH, December 12, 1871.

FOR SALE.
MANSION AND GROUNDS.

Mulvany Mansion and Grounds attached for sale. The large three-story Brick Dwelling, situated on the corner of Sidney and Eighteenth streets, East Birmingham, together with the Vacant Lots adjoining, the whole fronting 120 feet on Eighteenth street, and extending back 109 feet to a 24 feet street. Would be sold as a whole or the Lots divided to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to either of the undersigned.
N. P. FETTERMAN, Attorney, No. 139 Fourth avenue.
JOHN MELLON, Attorney, Corner Grant and Diamond sts.
JAMES E. LEDLIE, At C. Ihmsen & Sons, No. 133 and 135 First ave.
Pittsburgh, December 12, 1871.

MARBLE MANTELS, MARBLEIZED MARBLE MANTELS,
FURNITURE AND WASHSTAND TOPS, MONUMENTS, GRAVE STONES, TILE, &c.,
Made by Machinery, Sold Wholesale and Retail.
Sold at the Lowest Prices. For sale at the Pittsburgh Steam Marble Works, 319 and 321 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa., by
W. W. WALLACE.

NEW CROP
CHOICE JAPAN TEA.
Just received by overland route, several invoices Fragrant New Crop Uncolored Japan Tea, very choice, put up in handsome laquered caddies, for family use, or for sale by the pound or half chest, by
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

KEYSTONE BANK—WILL BE ADDED to former list of Stocks to be sold THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock on Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street, 3 shares Keystone Bank.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ARTISANS, CITY AND DUQUESNE BANKS, ALLEGHENY GAS, EWALT STREET BRIDGE, PITTSBURGH FORGE AND IRON CO.—TUESDAY EVENING, February 20th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 106 Smithfield street.
26 shares City Bank.
9 shares Duquesne Bank.
50 shares Artisans' Deposit Bank.
25 shares Allegheny Gas Co.
25 shares Ewalt Street Bridge Co.
30 shares Pittsburgh Forge and Iron Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE,
AT AUCTION,
FINE
Business Property
Now Occupied by Tate, Munhall & Tate, and Mr. Loew,
227 and 229 Liberty Street,
WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, ON
Saturday, February 24, at 3 O'Clock.
This Property has 30 feet front and a depth of 120 feet, and adjoins the property of Allen Kirkpatrick & Co., at the mouth of Wood street.
TERMS—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with interest from date of sale.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

Nine Years' Lease
OF
The Glass House Premises,
Corner Third Avenue and Try Street.
Saturday Morning, Feb. 24, at 10 O'Clock.
By order of J. H. Baldwin, Esq., Administrator of John Best, deceased, will be sold on the Premises, corner Third avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, the Nine Years' Lease of Premises, from the 1st of next April, embracing the Glass Factory lately occupied by the said John Best, with one or more of the adjoining Buildings, if desired. This property extends from Second to Third avenue, along Try street, about 100 feet in depth, immediately on line of the Panhandle Railroad, and but a short distance from the Connellsville Railroad Depot. The annual rental is low, and its business advantages make it undoubtedly the most desirable situation to be obtained for manufacture in Pittsburgh.
Also, Glass House Moulds, Presses, Pots, &c.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

COAL LANDS
FOR SALE.
3,000 ACRES
In Somerset County, Fronting on Connellsville Railroad.
THREE THOUSAND ACRES OF COAL IN ONE BODY, fronting on the Connellsville Railroad, about one hundred miles east of Pittsburgh, Pa. The vein is 5 feet thick, and has perfect drainage to the south and southeast. The Coal is of the very best quality for Coking purposes. For sale low and on easy terms. Inquire of
JOHN A. CAROTHERS,
TThs 108 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Assignees' Sale in Bankruptcy.
The undersigned assignees of the "Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company," in bankruptcy, under orders of the U. S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois, will sell, at Public Auction, at the east front door of the Court House, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri,
ON FRIDAY, MARCH 22D, 1872,
At 12 o'clock, M., all the property of the said Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company, as follows: About twenty one and 6-100 (21 61-100) acres of Land, fronting 500 feet on the Mississippi river, at Grand Tower, Jackson county, Illinois, on which are eight Tenement Houses, Brick Engine House, and Frame Stock and Cast House, one Stable and the Furnace, which stands about 300 feet from the bank of the river, with a good Landing. The Furnace shell is built of plate iron, supported upon iron columns; is 26½ feet in diameter, and is at plesent lined to 16½ feet, 56 feet high, with bell and cone top, 8 feet hearth. The blast machinery consists of a Beam Engine, 36 in. steam cylinder, 8 feet blast cylinder, 8 feet stroke; has 8 Cylinder Boilers, 42 in. diameter, 60 feet long; 2 Auxilliary Boilers for working, hoisting and crushing engines. The hot blast consists of 8 Bed-pipes and 10 Syphons of usual size. The Coal is delivered into the Stock Houses, on cars, from the Mount Carbon Mines, and the Ore is taken from barges by means of Hydraulic Hoists, and delivered by overhead Railroad Track. The Furnace is new, and everything about it is fitted up in a substantial manner, and can be soon put in operation. Also, a quantity of Iron Ore, estimated to be about three hundred tons, more or less. A quantity of Coke, estimated to be about twelve thousand bushels, more or less. Various articles of Household Furniture in the house occupied by Wm. J. Montgomery, custodian. A Blacksmith Shop, containing Tools of various kinds; lot of Bar Iron and Steel; one large Engine, 1 Crusher; 1 small horse power Engine, 1 Iron Tank, Crabs, Buggies, &c., for mooving iron ore, &c., about 20 tons Iron in rough state, Limestone, Fire-brick, Lumber, 2 Fairbank Scales, 1 Iron Scale, 1 Saddle, Harness for mules, 1 Wagon, 2 Carts. Also the right, title and interest of the Company in the contract between the Grand Tower Mining and Manufacturing Company and Sickle, Harrison & Co., assigned to the "Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company;" the franchises of the Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company and the franchises of the Union Company, a body politic and corporate under the laws of the State of Illinois. In addition to the above, are to be sold with the same, are included the tracks, trestle work, wharf—office on the same, Railroad Iron, Pipe (gas and other), Cord Wood, Lead Pipe, Turyeres, Rope, Scrap Iron, Fire Brick, Coal and all property not mentioned belonging to the said Walls Mining and Manufacturing Company's estate. The terms of sale to be as follows: The sum of five thousand dollars to be paid cash in hand at the time and place of sale, and the remainder of one-third of the purchase money to be paid within ten days from the day of sale; the remaining two-thirds to be paid respectively in three months and six months from the day of sale, the purchaser or purchasers giving as security for the deferred payments (in addition to a vendor's lien, to be reserved in the deed of conveyance,) bond in double the amount, to be secured with two or more sureties, who shall justify in a sum of double the amount of the purchase money, or be approved by the Court; said bonds to be made and executed on the day of sale; conditioned for the giving of the promissory notes hereafter mentioned, and to be void on the full and complete payment of the purchase money and the costs and expenses of conveying the premises to the purchaser. The purchaser or purchasers shall also execute to the assignees their promissory notes for said deferred payments, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum from date until paid, with the privilege, at any time prior to the maturity of said notes, of paying off and discharging the same, and shall pay the costs of executing deed or deeds of conveyance to them.
For further information apply to George L. Huntington one of the assignees, at Springfield, Illinois.
WILLIAM BROWN,
GEORGE L. HUNTINGTON, Assignees.
Springfield, Illinois, January 13, 1872.

FOR SALE.
Valuable East Liberty Property
The "Western Exchange," situate opposite the Passenger Station. The ground has a large front on Frankstown avenue, Station street and the Pennsylvania Railroad. The building is large and commodious, is well arranged and substantially built, wide porches in front and rear, wide halls on first and second floors, 19 rooms well arranged. If desired the building can be sold with only a part of the ground. Easy terms can be had for deferred payments. Inquire of
S. CUTHBERT & SON,
TThs 56 SMITHFIED STREET.

FOR SALE
OIL WELLS.

	Price.
Two Wells, producing 200 bbls. per month	$ 6,00
Two Wells, producing 5 or 6 bbls. daily	4,00
One Well, producing 8 bbls. daily	5,00
Two Wells, producing 7 bbls. daily	5,00
One Well, producing 4 bbls. daily	3,50
Two Wells, producing 6 bbls., with 20 Acres in fee simple; cheap property	10,00

HERBST & MURRAY,
PARKER'S LANDING.

VALUABLE COAL FARM AT PUBLIC Sale (lately owned by James S. Neald) in Upper St. Clair Township, 10 miles from Pittsburgh, 5 miles from Chartiers Railroad, 97 acres good farming land, 60 acres of coal, opening on McLaughlin's Run, and commanding large coal field in the rear. Land and coal sold together or separately. Terms very easy. Sale on the premises, THURSDAY, February 29, at 2 o'clock, P. M.
J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fifth avenue.

JOHN H. STEWART............ROBT. H. PATTERSON
Robt. H. Patterson & Co
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.